

A. F. OF L. TO AID BRITISH STRIKE

Forty Thousand Garment Workers on Strike in N. Y.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, July 1.—Forty thousand garment workers pouring out of 1,600 New York shops at ten o'clock this morning in one of the greatest needle trade strikes in history, was the answer of these workers to the supposed "impartial" mediation board of Governor Smith that took two years to quibble over and finally deny the most vital demands raised by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in 1924.

The general strike call was authorized at Tuesday afternoon's huge mass meeting at Madison Square Garden, where twenty thousand union members packed the great auditorium and unanimously declared their readiness to fight on the picket line for the full demands of the union.

After reports on the negotiations were given by the I. L. G. W. officials and pledges of support from other needle trade unions and from the trade union movement generally by their representatives, the following resolution was adopted:

Strike Resolution.

"Whereas, the cloak manufacturers have refused to negotiate with representatives of our union an agreement which would enable workers of our industry to earn a decent livelihood; and

"Whereas, the jobbers of the industry have entirely ignored an invitation for conference with our union to discuss the question of agreement, and have attempted to evade responsibility to the workers who are producing their cloaks; and

"Whereas, the workers of the industry formulated demands to these employers two years ago, which demands aim to do away with chaos and irresponsibility in industry where constant unemployment and cut-throat competition is the lot of the cloak-makers; and

"Whereas, during the past few years standards and conditions of cloak-makers have been continually reduced so that workers are faced with most dire need and misery due to eagerness of employers to increase their profits at the expense of the workers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, in view of refusal of various groups of employers to grant the demands of our union through peaceful negotiations, that we hereby authorize the officers of our joint board and international union to call the workers of our industry on general strike for the purpose of securing the demands formulated by our union.

"We pledge ourselves to stand loyally by our union, and do all in our power to co-operate with our officers in bringing the strike for our justified demands to a successful conclusion."

A. C. W. Pledges Support.
President Morris Sigman of the Int. (Continued on page 2)

75 FUR WORKERS JOIN UNION AS STRIKE BEGINS

40-Hr. Week Big Issue; Bosses Negotiate

800 members of the Furriers' Union struck this morning at ten o'clock for the 40-hour week, full recognition of the union and other standard provisions of the national agreement.

75 non-union workers have already registered to join the union since the strike was called.

The union states that only 29 shops have refused to negotiate and that a number of the manufacturers are ready to sign up for the 40-hour week for a portion of the year.

600 Furriers Attend Meeting.
The union, however, is standing firm for its original demand.

Nearly 600 furriers attended the meeting held previous to calling the strike and enthusiastically endorsed the proposals and plan of campaign proposed by the executive committee.

The strike shops are being picketed. Furriers reported yesterday afternoon that 12 shops had already signed up on the union terms. There are about sixty union shops that responded to the strike call.

PARTY LINES TO BE SMASHED BY FARMER GROUPS

Spokesmen Bitter at Coolidge Stand

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, July 1.—The farm bloc, bitter over the defeat administered to its cherished McNary-Haugen bill by the Coolidge administration, threatened today to copy the tactics of the Anti-Saloon League and deal out punishment or reward at the polls, irrespective of party affiliation.

It carried out—and corn belt spokesmen say it will be—it means that the fight for farm relief has outgrown party lines, just as the wet-and-dry issue has, or the fight for and against the world court, and it constitutes a real menace to the republican domination of the grain states of the middle west.

Dickinson Breaks Loose.

Representative L. J. Dickinson, republican, of Iowa, is leader of the farm bloc in the house. He is "regular." Today he made this announcement:

"We are going to advise the farm organizations to see that members of congress elected in November are committed to a program of real farm relief, which must embody the principle of equality for agriculture under our economic system."

"Real farm relief" means the McNary-Haugen equalization bill, which was endorsed by Vice-President Dawes and Ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, both potential presidential candidates in 1928, and which President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon both denounced as "economically unsound."

CITY ENGINEERS WIN RAISE BY A ONE-DAY STRIKE

Firemen and Police Hold the Sack

The city council of Chicago has had to pull in its horns and reverse the refusal of the finance committee to grant wage raises to the "white collar" technical engineers' union which thus won its strike in 24 hours. The council meeting Wednesday night was a rough and tumble battlefield where perspiring politicians wrangled until four o'clock Thursday morning over the wage raise demands of the city employees.

The session lasted for fully 13 hours, the first vote in favor of granting the wage raise of 30 per cent demanded by the 600 technical engineers, being 23 to 13, with two votes lacking to get the legally required three-fourths majority. Aldermen Oscar F. Nelson and Donald S. McKinlay led the fight for the raise.

The finance committee, finally despairing of stalling any longer, held a secret meeting and at 3:45 in the morning agreed to give the strikers their demand. To do so, the committee said it had "to slice \$75,000 off other appropriations to give \$60,000 to the city engineers."

It is not disclosed who or what is to suffer from this diversion. Nor does it appear what becomes of the wage demands of the city firemen and police, which were likewise turned down by the finance committee at the same time as the engineers. The engineers struck and got their raise. The firemen and police have not yet struck—neither have they got any raise.

Reports that a subpoena had been issued for Samuel Insull, Chicago traction magnate, as the first step in the Illinois investigation, were denied by Senator Reed, democrat, of Missouri. Reed said that Illinois inquiry would not be started until the middle of next month and that no subpoenas would be issued until then.

LIBERAL GOVERNMENT IN CANADA FALLS ON RUM SMUGGLING ISSUE



A cabinet crisis in Canada has caused the collapse of the liberal government under Mackenzie King above, who resigned and was succeeded by Arthur Meighan, below, leader of the conservatives. For the first time in Canadian history the king's representative was assailed by a premier when King criticized Lord Byng for refusing to dissolve parliament at the former's request. When King resigned he said that if the advice of a prime minister is not to be accepted by the governor-general to dissolve parliament, then Canada has descended in its status from a self-governing dominion to a crown colony.

MACHINISTS DEMAND SMALL FREE PICKETS

Dist. Council Seeks Garment Workers' Release

Local unions in Chicago are adopting resolutions protesting the jailing of 46 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union 1924 strike pickets and calling on Governor Len Small to pardon the strike pickets that are still in the Cook county jail.

One of the latest organizations to send its protest to Gov. Small is the Machinists' District Council. The Machinists in their telegram demand that Gov. Small immediately free the pickets.

"The Chicago joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is making every effort to free these garment strike pickets that are still serving sentences in jail. An appeal has been addressed to various unions in the city calling on them to send telegrams protesting against the arrest and demanding the release of the jailed garment workers."

Mrs. Wanda Kaleta, who has a seven-month-old baby; Mrs. Victoria Cieslakiewicz, mother of four children, one of them a cripple needing constant attention; Mrs. Eleanor Sulowski, mother of a 10-year-old boy; Frieda Reicher, who returned from a tubercular sanitarium in Colorado; Mrs. Florence Corn and Evelyn Dornfield, whose parents are dependent on her, and five men pickets are still in jail serving their sentences. Many of these have about thirty more days to serve.

LABOR PARTY FIGHT STIRS THE COMMONS

Wheatley Hits Out at the Dawes Plan

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, June 30. (Delayed)—The solemn hall where centuries of time have hallowed the British parliament rang to the epithets of "coward" and "liar" in turbulent scenes unprecedented in England's history when the Baldwin government advanced and financially passed the longer workday mining bill thru its second reading.

The riot started when Colonel Lane-Fox, secretary of the mines department, speaking for the government, said that the miners who thought of the welfare of their wives and children would not object to working longer hours. This brought a storm of laborite denunciation about his head.

Regular Shindig.

"The dirty coward," shouted Mr. Westwood, "he says that my father does not want to defend my mother! He is a coward! He is a dastardly coward!" Mr. Kirkwood vociferously seconded the idea and added some amendments of his own.

When they finally finished telling part of what they thought of the colonel, this gentleman said that if he had said anything offensive, he would withdraw it. John Wheatley, leading labor party member voiced the significant features of the attempt, international in extent, to lengthen the hours of labor, pointing out that the Dawes plan started the world wide attack on living standards of the working class. He said:

Dawes Plan Started.

"Germany having lost the war, we decided that the losers must pay, and to compel Germany to pay, the German miners have to work longer hours," he said. "You cannot have the victor and vanquished on the same economic footing so the direct result of the present bill must be to extend the hours of labor in Germany."

"If the Germans adopt the nine-hour day the coal miners of this country will experience difficulty in competing with the German mine owners and will again say that the miners of this country must face the economic facts of the situation."

"With the German working nine hours they will say that the mines of this country must work nine hours. We are drifting toward a state of society in which no people will have an interest in preserving the social order."

A new uproar began when Bridge-man, first lord of the admiralty, tried to act as spokesman for the government. "Baldwin, Baldwin," the laborites began to sing out at the top of their voices and continued in spite of the assurance of the chair that Bridge-man was "a responsible member of the cabinet."

The Glasgow laborite, G. Buchanan, answering the chair's demand for fair play, yelled: "The miners are not getting fair play; the miners are getting hell!"

Prodded by a labor party speaker who challenged the right of Stanley Baldwin as a holder of 200,000 shares of stock in the firm of "Baldwin's Limited" coal and iron corporation, to appear as the Stanley Baldwin who claims to be impartial in the government he heads while forcing longer hours on the miners, Baldwin finally was forced to get on his feet.

Baldwin Admits Owning Mines.
"It is absolutely true and represents the bulk of what I own," said Baldwin. "I have always been, for good or evil, in British industry. It is for that I am being attacked. But for five years I have received nothing from these shares." (Ironic howls from the labor benches.)

"Whether it be that the honorable members believe that this old family business of mine, because it happens, as a portion of its property, to contain some coal property; whether they think that because of that I shall fall so low in my own estimation..." But the rest of his remarks were drowned in contending jeers and cheers from both sides of the house.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

Green Urges Aid; Jail 1,000 British Striking Miners

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 1.—That an appeal will be made to organized labor thruout the United States for funds for the relief of striking miners of England was announced today by Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Green said the plea will be sent from Washington next week.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, July 1.—A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, estimates that no less than 1,000 union coal miners are in prison, and that the majority of these are men who have been arrested because they were active in the strike, were serving on strike committees, local union executives or standing guard for the union on the picket line.

Even more workers have been persecuted for working class activity during the whole strike period including the general strike.

The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, has admitted in the house of commons that there were so far 1,760 workers prosecuted under the E. P. A. (Emergency Power Act), and of these 632 were sentenced to various terms in prison.

Sir William added that altho there were many appeals, he "could not hold out any hope that the number of successful appeals would be large."

Mr. J. Lawson, the miners' member of parliament, speaking in parliament on the so-called "emergency regulations," tells of the manner the supposed British democracy has been working for the capitalists and against the workers. He said:

At Burton a large number of men gathered together. There was no trouble at all, but a great lorry loaded with police came along, and, without warning of any kind, leaped out and began clubbing the men."

MILL BARONS RECRUIT SCABS FOR PASSAIC

Offer Strikebreakers \$50 a Week

PASSAIC, N. J., July 1.—The Passaic textile barons are seeking to break the strike thru importing strikebreakers and gunmen to terrorize the workers of Passaic.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent by the bosses in this attempt to defeat the union. Strikebreakers are promised wages of \$50 a week and free board and room in the mills. Agents are paid to lie to them and trick them into coming to Passaic to work in the mills on strike. Newspapers are being paid to advertise all thru New England for "weavers and spinners" for a mill in "Long Island."

Police permit armed gangsters to parade the streets in so-called "citizens' patrols" and attack and beat up strikers with impunity.

Recruit Scabs.
An amazing story of the trickery of the bosses in obtaining strikebreakers came to light when some workers refused to become scabs and told of the methods by which they were fooled into coming to Passaic.

These experienced weavers answered an advertisement of an agency for workers. In the agency office they were told that they were needed in a mill in Long Island, and were offered \$50 a week.

"Is there any trouble in this mill?" the workers asked suspiciously.

"No, there is no trouble at all. The (Continued on page 2)

Rob Roosevelt Hospital.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Five armed bandits today held up the girl cashier of the Roosevelt hospital in broad daylight and escaped with \$9,510 in a stolen automobile. The money was part of a \$24,000 payroll, but the remainder of the money had already been paid out.

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

CAPMAKERS IN GOOD POSITION TO WIN STRIKE

Bosses' Association Has But Few Shops

The 500 striking capmakers of Local 5, Chicago, held their first mass meeting Thursday morning at the I. L. G. W. headquarters, 328 W. Van Buren street. The workers were enthusiastic and pledged their support to fight for the union demands.

Percy Ginsburg, local president, reported on the situation, which appears very promising for the union winning all demands. Of the 26 shops in the city, the bosses are resisting in only nine shops controlled by their association, 17 shops being in the most part unionized only last August with agreements terminating only next August, while some of the 17 have accepted the proposal of signing any terms the union finally settles upon.

Three Demands Equally Just.
The demands of the union are three in number: (1) Full control of work by the union, the bosses being demanded responsible for seeing that no work is given out to nonunion shops and home sweatshops. (2) The 40-hour week. (3) A wage raise of \$5 a week.

The strikers' meeting elected Percy Ginsburg as strike leader with an advisory committee of seven as follows: A. Schiffman, J. Stavitsky, M. Sigman, George Bare, and Brothers Buslavich, Lichten and Michels.

Other committees elected are:

Strike Machinery.
Finance Committee: George Bare, Paul Rapport and M. Schlesinger. Law Committee: Percy Ginsburg and Joe Stavitsky. Organization Committee: Brothers Michels, Dorfinkel, Schlessinger, Winn, Zeff, Lichten, Hefelbaum, Kirschner, Rose Vollock, Buslavich and Silverman. Press Committee: Max Brody. Picket Committee: Mike Rumock, Paul Rapport and Brothers Wright and Winn. Relief Committee: Ginsburg, Stavitsky and Michels.

Developments in the strike are expected to await the return of some of the bosses to the city from over holiday vacations about Tuesday. The workers will have a nice strike machinery waiting for the bosses' return.

Housewives Form Mount Hope Council

NEW YORK, July 1.—A Mount Hope chapter of the Council of Working Class Housewives was organized here. Temporary officers and an executive committee were elected. The chapter meets every Monday night. Celia Zimmerman is temporary secretary. All communications should be addressed to her address, 1739 Weeks Ave., Bronx, New York.

NEW YORK
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I. A. OF M. HEAD INSTALLED HERE; OUTLINES POLICY

Organization of Skilled Main Aim

A. O. Wharton, successor to William Johnston, was installed last night as president of the International Association of Machinists at a joint meeting of international officers, delegates to the railway department convention here, and active members of the Chicago District Council, at Machinists headquarters, 113 South Ashland Blvd.

President Wharton, in giving a brief outline of the policy which the executive board will support under his direction stressed two main points:

Two Points of Policy.

1. Abolition or modification of the existing referendum election law.
2. That the administration was not interested in building a large organization of metal workers but a compact body of skilled workers.

Thorpe, representative of the Pacific coast district, took a somewhat different position in his speech, expressing the belief that the union must pay attention to the organization of the semi-skilled and unskilled workers—"specialists."

To Watch Chicago.

That the new administration is going to keep a keen eye on the Chicago district was intimated by President Wharton when he stated that opposition would be met by a divorce from the payroll of such elements. Chicago was an Anderson stronghold in the last election and is generally known as anti-administration territory.

Charles Frye, business agent of Local 126, outside machinists, identified himself with the administration by announcing to the assembled members, in reference to the array of international officers on the platform, "This is my gang. They were with me and not with you in the last election."

No direct reference to the Watson-Parker bill or the B. and O. plan was made by any of the speakers although President Wharton stated that "the union would co-operate with employers that were ready to go along with it."

400 members of the union were at the meeting.

Boston July Fifth Picnic to Be Held at the Unity Camp

BOSTON, July 1.—Boston will hold an outing Monday, July 5, at Unity Camp. The program committee reports that this affair will be one of the finest which has ever been run in Boston or vicinity.

In addition to Bruno's famous jazz orchestra, there will be contests, sports and games of every possible kind. A beauty contest has been arranged and many of the women comrades are greatly excited about this particular feature of the program.

The outing will be held a short distance from Boston and the grounds may be reached by taking the L to Everett, the car to Malden Square and the bus from there to the picnic grounds themselves. The grounds open promptly at 12 o'clock and the program committee reports that the numbers of the program will go through no matter what the weather will be.

Tickets are on sale at the Freiheit office, 36 Causeway St., 113 Dudley St., New International Hall, Chelsea Labor Lyceum, and in all the leading workers' centers throughout Boston.



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The Daily Worker Pub. Co.

Last Meeting of the Chicago Daily Worker Agents Before the End of the Subscription Campaign

Every Daily Worker Agent in the city is expected to be present without fail. The meeting will take place at the Workers' Book Shop, 19 So. Lincoln St.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, '38 P. M. SHARP

40,000 N. Y. Garment Workers Strike

(Continued from page 1)
International union elaborated the details of the negotiations and the union's demands. Arturo Giovannetti of the Italian Chamber of Labor, and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, greeted the members of the I. L. G. W. and Hillman pledged that: "Whatever is in the power of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union to make your struggle a success will be done."

Abraham Baroff, secretary-treasurer of the I. L. G. W., Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the A. F. of L., who read the message of William Green advising the workers to fight solidly, if they had to fight, and pledging his support; Ben Gold, leader of the recently successful strike of Aston furriers, and Louis Hyman of the New York Joint Board of the I. L. G. W., were among the list of speakers at the meeting. I. Steiner, president of Local 3, presided as chairman.

Ovation to Left Wingers.

The great audience cheered every speaker who urged struggle for their demands, and gave special ovations to Ben Gold of the Furriers and Louis Hyman, manager of the New York Joint Board of their union. Gold assured them the full moral and financial support of the Furriers' Union and stressed the importance and need of amalgamation in the needle trades unions, while Hyman called for complete unity in action against the exploiting employers.

The meeting enthusiastically adopted a resolution protesting the court decision in Massachusetts which menaces with death by electrocution the two framed-up workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, and demanded a new trial.

Strike Begins.

At once following the passage of the strike resolution the general strike committee of the joint board issued the call to all operators, bushelers, cutters, samplemakers, skintmakers, designers, examiners, finishers, pressers and buttonhole-makers at 10 A. M. Thursday, July 1.

Fourteen halls are arranged for sectional strike headquarters. The Jewish daily Freiheit has published a special edition containing the strike call and union instructions as signed by the general strike committee. These papers are being distributed at the shops. The spirit of the workers is excellent and 100 per cent response is expected.

MILL BARONS RECRUIT SCABS FOR PASSAIC

Offer Strikebreakers \$50 a Week

(Continued from page 1)

owners want to replace foreigners with Americans, that is all," the Passaic agent told them.

It was not until the weavers heard the conductor call the station that they knew they were being brought to Passaic where there is a strike. It was almost midnight. No sooner had the men stepped off the train than they were snatched into taxicabs and before they could protest were driven to the gates of Botany mill.

"You are to sleep and eat in the mill," said the agent.

Weavers Refuse Strike-Breaking.

That was where the weavers got wise. They knew that bosses do not shut up their workers behind the walls of the mills unless they are afraid of something. They then realized the offer of the bosses for what it was—a bid for strikebreakers.

"You can't make scabs out of us," they said, and in spite of the coaxing of the Botany agents they stuck to that declaration. They left the mill with no money to get back home, no job and no place to sleep in a strange town.

Agencies in cities all over the country are recruiting gunmen and gangsters and bringing them into Passaic to break the strike.

"The mill owners are determined to take the law into their own hands and create a terrible reign of terror in the strike area. Gangsters and thugs roam the streets at night fully armed, beating, stabbing and shooting strikers while the police look on and laugh," pointed out Albert Weisbord, Passaic strike leader, in an interview. "The extent to which the mill owners are ready to go in debauching the city in order to crush the strikers is unlimited. When these mill owners have women sleeping in the same mill in the next room to several hundred men of the character of these thugs and gangsters, having promised these gangsters 'entertainment' are amply living up to their promises."

Workers Must Fight Bosses.

"The very high wages paid the outside gangsters and thugs shows how these powerful mill owners are ready to spend their millions to see that their workers do not get a decent standard of living. Here are these mill owners, who have amassed hundreds of millions of dollars through the sweat and labor of their workers, cutting the wages of these already miserably paid workers, and then spending twenty times the amount on gangsters and thugs that would be necessary to maintain the workers decently. The workers receive \$12 to \$20 a week. The gangsters \$50 a week and 'entertainment'."

Amundson in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 1.—Captain Roud Amundson and nine members of the crew of the Norge, in which he flew over the North Pole a short time ago, arrived in the Twin Cities today from the Pacific coast for a day of entertainment and sightseeing. The explorer and his party will leave for Chicago tonight.

SEND IN A SUB!

WATSON-PARKER BILL DISCUSSED AT RAIL MEET

Four Year Convention Proposal Defeated

The convention of the Railway Department was addressed by Donald Richberg, attorney for the railroad unions at the session Tuesday. Mr. Richberg spoke on the wonders of the so-called Watson-Parker Law which he claimed was a revision of the Howard Barkley Bill and said that under this law self government would be established in the railroad industry (whatever that means).

For "Public Interest."

This law, according to Richberg, forces both employees and employers to realize their duty to the "Public" on the question of mediation boards. Mr. Richberg claimed that it not exercise any power until the carriers and the men could not come to an agreement and that arbitration would only be resorted to when they could not agree.

He also made the statement that if a committee appointed by the President of "Our country" can not make a fair decision he could not see how could. He claimed further that courts would not be resorted to under the act but contradicted himself by the statement "that this law is based upon contract and courts are very effective in enforcement of contracts."

Peace is Slogan.

"Peace on the Railroads" and faith in government institutions, resorts to arbitration, etc., "the days of industrial warfare is over," was the general theme of his speech. A number of questions were asked him relating to the meaning of certain passages. A general discussion will no doubt take place when the committee reports on this subject come before the convention.

Two Year Convention Proposal Wins.

The committee on law brought in a proposal to change the laws for a convention every four years instead of two years as provided for in the old laws. This attempt on the part of the officialdom was defeated by the convention. Delegate Henning of the machinists moved an amendment to insert the two year instead of the four year and stated that due to new and rapid changing conditions it is necessary to have conventions more frequently and also that the new railroad legislation makes it necessary to have a convention to deal with experiences gained. The overwhelming majority of the convention supported this progressive proposal.

Proposal for Proportional Representation Defeated.

A proposal to change the present laws to give the various affiliated unions representation according to numerical strength was brought into the convention in the form of a minority report and supported by the Executive Council of the machinists, but was defeated after long debate and strenuous effort on the part of the officials of the small unions.

Law Committee Proposal Adopted.

Wednesday session and today's session witnessed a spirited debate on the question of proposals to give more power to the international officers and the contradictory proposal to let the delegates from the system federations vote on aye and may vote, but not on roll call. An amendment was offered by Delegate Wright of the blacksmiths to have respective delegates determine the vote at the convention and another amendment that all questions decided upon by the department convention shall be the law providing it does not interfere with the constitutions of the various affiliated international unions. Both the amendments were lost and finally the recommendations of the law committee was adopted.

Yesterday's session was addressed by John Fitzpatrick, president Chicago Federation of Labor, and Ed Nockels, secretary, who extended invitations to visit the radio station established by the Federation.

COMPANY TOOLS TESTIFY AGAINST PAPCUN IN TRIAL

Inject Religion Into Case for Prejudice

(Special to The Daily Worker)

UNIONTOWN, Penn., July 1.—The third day of the Papcun trial witnessed a continued battle between the attorneys for the defense and the prosecution, while the case assumes greater and greater proportions.

Cross-Examining Willard.

Corporal Willard, who testified against Papcun, was subjected to a long cross-examination in regards to applying third degree methods to compel Papcun to answer questions.

When Papcun was arrested last January Willard presented to him a list of questions which Papcun refused to answer. Willard himself filled in the answers. Willard testified that he was receiving the "Young Worker" by mail during the last several months but never called the attention of the authorities to the paper.

Testimony of state witnesses shows that the state police were paying special attention to the miners' strike in Republic last fall and were used to spy on the strikers.

Inject Religious Issue.

William Nelson, twenty three, employed by the Hillman Coal Co. testified for the state about a meeting held last December at Cardale, where Pat Toohey and Papcun spoke. He charged the defendant with saying, "We must get a new government and after we get our new government, we would not have to live in dirty filthy cowsheds." The same witness charged Papcun with attacking the ministers by calling them bible pounders and Jesus-Jazzers. This was brot in to prejudice the jury. The attorney for the defense, Isaac E. Ferguson, strenuously objected against bringing religion into the case but was overruled by the judge.

Assistant District Attorney Newells asked the witness to refresh his memory in regards to other statements made by the defendant.

Refreshes Memory.

This was a signal to Nelson who added, "Since you refreshed my memory I wish to add that Papcun said that they had a way of training these young men with guns and ammunition."

This statement was necessary for the prosecution as the testimony of all previous witnesses was too weak to get a conviction. It is remarkable that this witness happened to live in Croatian Hall where the strike headquarters were located and where Papcun was arrested. He lived there for four months apparently to get information.

One of the witnesses, Stanley Kitta, made every effort possible to show that Papcun was against the United Mine Workers' Union and that during the strike Papcun did not want to have anything to do with the union. This soon fell flat when the next witness for the state, Frank Terrace testified as a farmer, but in reality a well-known bootlegger in Republic took the witness stand for the state. This is the same Frank Terrace who attempted to frame-up Tom Ray and who was quickly exposed as being a spy himself. During the miners' strike he managed to get elected as chairman of the strike committee.

He testified that Papcun in a speech said, "If these yellow dogs, meaning the deputy sheriffs, happened to stop you from picketing, club the hell out of them," and that Papcun wanted leaflets and papers distributed near company houses.

He quoted Papcun as saying that they would overthrow the government and incorporate it with Russia. Under cross-examination he had to admit there was no violence and that the whole purpose of the strike was to get a better scale of wages. He was one of a committee of three with Papcun to negotiate with the district office of the United Mine Workers about organizing a local in the striking region. The prosecution tried to make an issue that at the meeting at Cardale no American flag was displayed. This was stricken out of the minutes by the insistence of the defense attorneys.

Use Red-Baiter Lennon.

The prosecution thought they surprised the defense when they produced the infamous Harry J. Lennon to testify as an expert on Communism. This is the same Lennon who testified in other sedition cases. He is a clerk in the office of the department of justice in Allegheny County and formerly was connected with the bureau of investigation of the department of justice. He has been seen in Uniontown for the last two weeks apparently preparing for the case. He began his testimony the same way as in previous cases, giving a detailed history of the Workers Party since 1919. The case is expected to continue for several more days.

Livingston Miners Donate \$200 for Sacco-Vanzetti Case

LIVINGSTON, Ill., July 1.—Local 2656 of the United Mine Workers of America here donated \$200 to the defense of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti at its last meeting.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

More Money for Inquiry.
WASHINGTON, July 1.—The senate today authorized an additional \$40,000 with which to carry on its special investigation of primary "slush funds." "In the light of the committee's disclosures, I don't think a total of \$50,000 is too much to spend on this investigation," Senator Reed, democrat, of Missouri, chairman of the investigation committee said.

Fess Bill Revealed How Coolidge "Farm Relief" Was Attack on Farmers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE present session of congress is dying and on the issue of farm relief alone the Coolidge administration ought to die along with it. There ought to be joint obsequies. Defeated by a vote of 26 to 54 on its own pet Fess bill, for aiding the bankers, food speculators and other profiteers, the Coolidge administration ought to resign and get out, thru ordering new elections immediately. But the particular form of Wall Street tyranny that exists at Washington permits of no such response to the wrath of the masses. Coolidge will hang on, even by the skin of his teeth, for two years more, while some of the dollar senators will stick to their seats for even four years.

If the workers and farmers of the corn and wheat belt in the north, and the cotton belt of the south mean business, however, they can take a wallop at Coolidgeism in the November congressional elections. This cannot be done, however, by losing themselves in the old parties. They can do it with the club of independent political action.

This is being written as the workers and farmers in North Dakota are going to the polls casting their ballots in a state-wide primary in which the farmer-labor party has a ticket in the field. There is no contest among the farmer-labor candidates. They will be nominated. The fight comes in November against the republican party.

North Dakota is a republican state. Labor has tried to function within the republican party, entering its primaries and seeking to elect "good men" to office under this Wall Street standard. The non-partisan league was organized for this purpose. After many bitter experiences, the result of this hopeless "experiment" is announced in the declaration for the farmer-labor candidates in the following words:

"No headway in their fight against the capitalists who exploit them is possible by working thru this party (the republican party)."

The above is good advice for every other state, whether it is dominated at the present time by republican or democratic politics.

The non-partisan league made a little organizational headway in Minnesota, but the farmer-labor movement in that state outstripped it by far, with the result that Minnesota labor now has the leading, and practically the only state mass movement for independent political action in the nation. Minnesota labor refused to waste time with the non-partisan league "experiment." It drove directly toward action independent of the two old parties. Followers of the league "idea" of working within the old parties now constitute the reactionary right wing

CROWE BACKER OPENS WAR ON COURT JUDGES

Seeks to Put Over Anti- Union Judges

Edward E. Gore, of the Chicago Crime Commission, of which union smashing State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe is a principal member, is now in the midst of a controversy with a number of court judges. In a public statement Gore declared that many of the judges now sitting on the bench were unfit for their office.

Judge William N. Gemmill, immediately sent out an interview declaring that Gore should not make blanket charges but that should tell who the unfit judges were. Gore countered with a slanderous attack on Gemmill.

Gore it seems has already started the Crowe-Barrett-Thompson propaganda drive to gain control of the county and municipal judgeships. The Crowe machine seeks to discredit the present incumbents and make it easier for them to put over the Crowe henchmen.

He is seeking to make himself the political boss of Chicago and Cook County. He is aided in this dream of becoming political dictator of the county by the open-shop employers' association and the aggregation of "labor" leaders in the Cook County Wage Earners' League.

More Money for Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The senate today authorized an additional \$40,000 with which to carry on its special investigation of primary "slush funds." "In the light of the committee's disclosures, I don't think a total of \$50,000 is too much to spend on this investigation," Senator Reed, democrat, of Missouri, chairman of the investigation committee said.

of the farmer-labor movement, where they have not actually returned to capitalist politics.

The Fess bill for "farm relief" sponsored by the Coolidge administration exposes the real character of the republican party's alleged legislation on behalf of the farmers. It is in reality merely legislation in support of the profit-taking interests that fatten off the farmers. It is impossible for the Coolidge administration even to think in terms of aid to the actual dirt farmer. The Coolidge-Hoover-Jardine-Mellon sponsored "Fess bill" merely proposed loaning \$100,000,000 to so-called farmers' co-operative marketing associations. It is the Coolidge gang in Washington that would have dictated how that \$100,000,000 would have been spent and it would have gone into their own pockets.

Even the conservative farm spokesman, William Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, was forced to declare that the brain behind the Fess bill was the same "scheming brain" that foisted the Armour-Rosenbaum sponsored Grain Marketing company on the farmers, attempting to unload on them a number of worthless grain elevators. Sec'y. of Commerce Hoover and Sec'y. of Agriculture Jardine joined with the Armour Co. and Manny Rosenbaum in this hold-up of the farmers, putting forward the Grain Marketing company as a prospectively farmer-owned agency for the marketing of grain products.

The deal was so rotten that even the state of Illinois stopped the sale of stock as a swindling proposition. Other states had to follow suit. The scheme blew up and now this same gang of burglars is trying to unload on the government. They were abetted in this defamatory scheme by the Coolidge-Hoover-Mellon-Jardine regime in Washington, but the deal was too raw even for the senate, and the thieves were temporarily foiled in their venture. Under the Fess bill the Grain Marketing company could have annexed \$26,000,000 and gotten a new start to profiteer off the farmers.

This is just one isolated example of how the republican party "helps" the farmers by robbing them blind. Yes LaFollette, Jr., and Blaine in Wisconsin; Brookhart, in Iowa; Frazier and Nye, in North Dakota; Norbeck, in South Dakota; and Norris, in Nebraska, all remain within this republican party of the landlords, the food gamblers, the bankers and the great industrialists. That is treason. And the treason is just as great for Wheeler to remain within the democratic party.

Let the workers and farmers be loyal to themselves by increasing their struggle to "Build the Labor Party!" by calling on all who tell to, "Leave the capitalist parties!"

Many July Fourth Meetings Planned by Workers Party

New York, New Jersey, Connecticut—There will be a mass encampment at a beautiful spot on Long Island. Jay Lovestone will speak on July 4 and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, on July 5.

Boston, Mass., July 4.—Boston Commons, Bertram D. Wolfe.

Utica, N. Y., July 3.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 4.—Rudolph Katz.

Jamestown, N. Y., July 5.—Herbert Benjamin.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 5.—S. Eisman.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 3.—J. Louis Engdahl.

Baltimore, July 2.—J. Louis Engdahl.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 5.—Robert Minor, at Gajdas Farm, Cheswick, Pa.

McKeesport, Pa., July 4.—Robert Minor.

Erie, Pa., July 4.—Herbert Benjamin.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 4.—Ben Gitlow.

Akron, Ohio, July 5.—4:30 p. m. Ben Gitlow.

Youngstown, Ohio, July 5.—Ben Gitlow.

Christholm, Minn., July 2.—Finnish Opera House, Wm. Z. Foster.

Superior, Wis., July 3.—7:30 p. m. Workers' Hall, Wm. Z. Foster.

Duluth, Minn., July 3.—8:30 p. m. William Z. Foster.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 2.—Stanley J. Clark.

Detroit, Mich., Monday, July 5. Yoho Park, 13 Mile Road, near Main St. Stanley J. Clark.

Chicago, Ill., July 5.—C. E. Ruthenberg.

St. Louis, Mo., July 4.—C. E. Ruthenberg.

Too Many Workers in Cities.

NEW ORLEANS.—(FP)—Frank E. Wood, commissioner of labor for Louisiana, reports a surplus of unskilled labor in the cities, with an alarming shortage on the farms and plantations. Farm labor receives an average of \$10 a month and board, with hours from sunup to dark.

PLOT AGAINST CO-OPS SEEN BY FARM SENATORS

Fess Amendment Is Coolidge Ruse

By LAURENCE TODD,
Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—(FP)—Charging that the Fess substitute for the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill was designed to utterly destroy the farmers' co-operative marketing associations, democratic and republican senators alike riddled that measure in debate. Thereby they defied President Coolidge, who had issued a formal statement endorsing Fess' scheme.

While these opponents knew that Coolidge's public endorsement was given before Fess offered the most destructive clause in his measure, they assumed that the Ohio standpat did not act in any instance without orders from the White House. The whipping administered to Fess was given in the belief that Coolidge would wince.

Robinson of Arkansas, democratic floor leader, analyzed the so-called amortization plan which Fess added to his \$100,000,000 federal loan fund measure. He showed that it directed that when a farm co-operative marketing association got a loan from this fund, to handle a crop, the association should lay an amortization tax on its members, covering a term of 33 years, for repayment of the loan.

The effect would be to have the association spend or lose the money borrowed, whereupon its individual members would begin to drop out and no new ones would come in, since they would be bound for 33 years to pay back the lost loan. This, said Robinson, would be the most effective way that could be devised to destroy the co-operative marketing movement among American farmers.

For Armour Co.

Then a clause authorizing the use of loans for acquiring marketing facilities was shown up. Caraway and Hiram Johnson described this as being a scheme to use government money to pay the Armour Grain Co. and other corporations some \$26,000,000 for obsolete or useless storage warehouses worth about \$3,000,000. He was referring to the properties that the Grain Corporation, headed by Gray Silver of the American Farm Bureau Federation, tried to induce the farmers to purchase last year.

SENATOR NYE WINS IN NORTH DAKOTA OVER COOLIDGE CANDIDATE

BISMARCK, N. D., July 1.—Former Governor L. B. Hanna, independent, or Coolidge candidate for the republican senatorial nomination in North Dakota's primary, is leading United Senator Gerald P. Nye, non-partisan incumbent for both the short and long term nomination by a lead of 4,000 votes, returns from 371 precincts out of 2,167, giving Hanna 16,403; Nye, 12,803, for the short term, and Hanna 19,817; Nye 16,670 for the long term.

The Fargo Forum, North Dakota's leading independent newspaper, has conceded that complete returns will show the defeat of Hanna by Senator Nye.

It is expected that returns from outlying county districts will give Nye a lead of approximately 20,000.

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**JULY 10
SATURDAY**

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of great interest to every worker in and out of the organized labor movement.

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what prominent figures in all sections of the labor movement have to say about it, statements by trade union leaders, and a

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The bitter fight on this issue in the present struggles of the I. L. G. W. will be a feature.

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RAILWAY BARONS PLAN GIGANTIC CONSOLIDATIONS

To Submit Plans to Commerce Committee

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The big railroad executives apparently convinced that the interstate commerce commission has abandoned hope of consolidating the railroads into 19 major groups, as outlined in the transportation act of 1920, are now centering their plans on merging various lines to meet their own individual requirements.

The fact that the commission has virtually scrapped its tentative consolidation plan was emphasized today after L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson, had spent a day with members of the interstate commerce commission and several members of the senate and house.

Loree's Merger.
Loree's mission was to explain his project of merging the Kansas City Southern, of which he is chairman of the board, with the St. Louis Southwestern and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroads. The Loree application is expected to be filed with the commission some time this week.

Van Sweringen Merger.
On its heels will come the renewed Van Sweringen application to merge the Chesapeake & Ohio, Hocking Valley, Pere Marquette, Erie and Nickel Plate, followed by the plan of the Rock Island system to absorb the St. Louis-San Francisco lines.

It is possible that the commission will have these three gigantic railroad mergers under consideration at the same time.

Harriman Project.
Loree is also interested in the Harriman project of building 284 miles of railroad across Pennsylvania into Allegheny City to Easton. He has told the commission that this proposed road would "form the backbone of their premier railroad system of the United States."

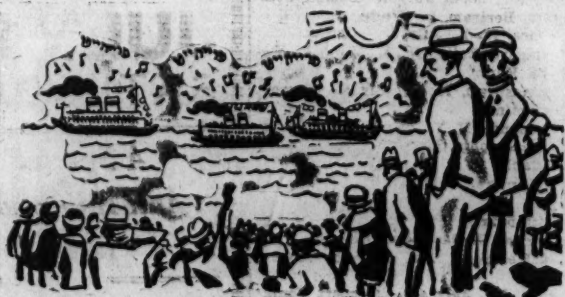
Middle West.
The Loree merger plan involves 3,955 miles of road, and reaches from the middle west to the Gulf of Mexico, its nucleus, the Kansas City Southern, extends from Kansas City to the Gulf at Port Arthur, via Joplin, Mo., Texarkana, Ark., and Shreveport, La., with several branches. The total mileage operated is 1,301.

Southern Line.
The second complementary line, the St. Louis Southwestern, extends from St. Louis to Memphis, Little Rock, Shreveport, Fort Worth and Dallas, as well as to other points in Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Its total mileage over its own and leased tracks is 2,472.

Southwest.
The third member of the group, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas, extends from St. Louis to Kansas City and south to Galveston and San Antonio, with branches to various points in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana. The total mileage operated is 5,192.

Columbus Plans to Create a Jim Crow Tennis Court

COLUMBUS, O., July 1.—Attempts are being made here to establish a Jim Crow tennis court to be used by Negroes exclusively. The proposal is to create the court at the Sinton playground, Mound and Carr St., and to force Negroes to center all their tennis and sport activities in this park.



SATURDAY, JULY 10, 2 P. M.

(Postponed from June 5th)

FIFTH FREIHEIT EXCURSION

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TICKETS \$1.10. All Tickets of June 5th Will Be Good on July 10th.

AT FREIHEIT OFFICE, 30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

Independent Union of Shoe Workers Giving Up to Tobin's B. & S.

LYNN, Mass., July 1.—The Amalgamated Shoe Workers, an independent union, has given up existence and is liquidating. For some time a number of its members have held cards in both it and the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union which dominates the field at Lynn. The Shoe Workers Protective, another independent—strongest in Haverhill, has a local in Lynn, but the majority of workers are in the American Federation of Labor organization.

CHICAGO LABOR RADIO PERMIT STILL HANGING

Nockels Goes to Capital to See Hoover

Secretary Ed Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Larry Leeh, its radio engineer, have left for Washington to appear before the department of commerce in behalf of the federation's application for a broadcasting license and an approved wave length. The labor radio station WCFL was inspected and approved last week by the Chicago inspector of the department.

Hoover Admits.
Attorney Frank P. Walsh is counsel for the applicants. Unless Secretary Hoover backs down from his previously announced position that there are too many broadcasting stations already in the Chicago area, the labor station will be denied a license.

Will Insist.
"In that case," said Nockels before leaving for Washington, "we will broadcast without a license. We have the court decision in the Zenith case which was to the effect that the department of commerce is without power to prevent so-called pirating of wave lengths. We will cause no radio station or radio fans any inconvenience because we will broadcast on a wave length not used in Chicago by any other station and we will not set up any interference."

"But we shall maintain the right of labor to broadcast equally with the many organizations of capital that are now on the air."

MOCKERY OF HAITIAN FREEDOM CONDUCTED BY BORNO WITH AID OF U. S. IMPERIALIST BAYONETS

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.
WASHINGTON, June 28.—The business of entertaining the agent of General John Russell, American military commander of the black republic, is ended. But the facts as to how Borno, puppet president of Haiti, has been destroying the dearly-won freedom of the first of Latin-American republics, the boast of the Negro race, are only now beginning to seep into the records of congress.

Knowing that Borno was to be imported to the United States for purposes of political show, as the Roman emperors used to parade kings of distant lands taken captive by their legions, the Haitian patriotic organizations began months ago to send evidence to their friends in the United States. Some of these Haitian Negro patriots made the journey to Washington. They secured interviews with congressmen and senators, and presented proofs of their story of the conquest and despoliation of their country. More to the point, they showed how Borno had betrayed the liberties of his race, in a position to which he had neither moral nor legal right.

How He Was "Elected."
For example, Borno claims election

by the "council of state." The United States occupation overturned the constitution of Haiti and at the point of bayonets forced the ratification of an American-made constitution. In June 1918, giving the president of Haiti the power to name the membership of this council, and authorizing the council to name the president in turn.

During the past year, Borno has changed 18 of the 21 members of this council, which now has "elected" him for a further term of four years. When the people protested against being refused the right to elect a new congress, as authorized even in the new constitution, they were dispersed, the last January, by troops.

The mockery of this council's action is shown by the personnel chosen by Borno for the job. One man is a nephew of his wife; another is a nephew of his first wife; another, his law partner, and a dozen others are members of his official staff, from the chief of his army down to clerks. One of the 21 councilors refused to vote for Borno, and was promptly removed by Borno for that offense.

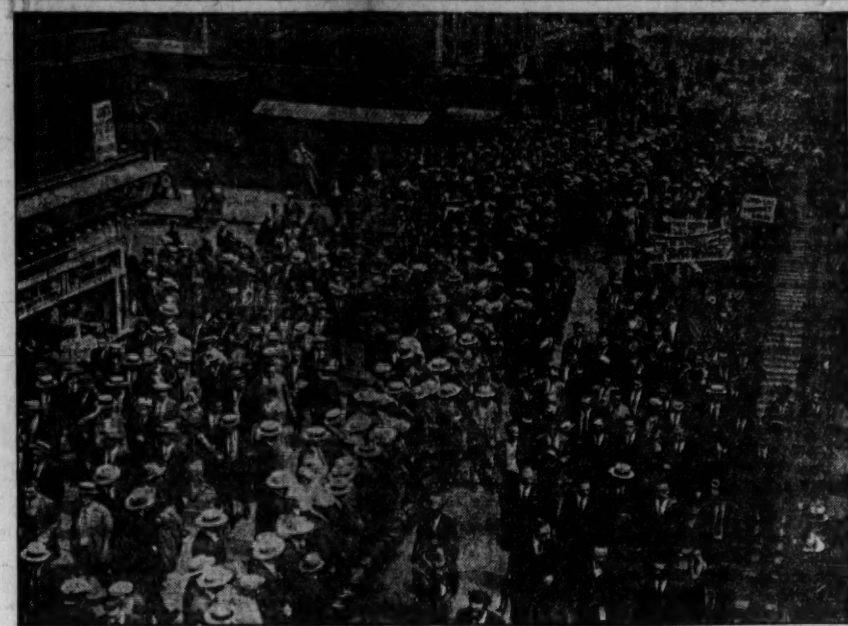
Imperialist "Democracy."

How the Woodrow Wilson administration, thru Asst. Secy. of the Navy Roosevelt, in 1918 forced upon the Haitians a Roosevelt constitution which would for the first time permit foreigners to buy large tracts of land in the republic, is shown by an official order posted June 11, 1918, at Port de Paix, a typical community. This order "asked" all voters to be present on election day to vote on the new constitution, adding that "Any abstention from such a solemn occasion will be considered an unpatriotic act."

Gendarmes under an American officer guarded the polling places, and the frightened voters came forward, handed in the "yes" ballots of white that were distributed to them, and shrank away in fear from the pink slips marked "No" which lay tied in a bundle on another table. To have cast a pink ballot would have been to defy the bayonets, at a time when the killing of Haitians was regularly reported as the "wiping out of bands."

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 30.—The Bulgarian Danube port of Vidin was destroyed by a cyclone. Scores were killed.

Victorious Furriers



Part of the demonstration of victorious furriers in New York at 6th Ave. and 27th St.

FRENCH FRANC GROWS WEAKER, 35.34 TO \$1

PARIS, July 1.—The French franc was weaker at the opening of the foreign exchange market today, being quoted at 35.34 to the dollar.

The decline was directly traceable, it was stated, to the unimpressive majority obtained by the Briand-Caillaux ministry in its first appearance before the chamber of deputies.

International Red Cross Meet in Oslo

OSLO, July 1.—An International Red Cross Congress is now taking place with delegates from many parts of the world. The congress is seeking to devise a better health service for merchant vessels.

FANNY WARSHAWSKY



A leader in the recent Furriers Strike in New York.

JULIO MELLA, ARRESTED FOR SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST, IS RELEASED

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO, CITY, July 1.—In spite of the American embassy's demand for the deportation of Julio Mella, who was arrested after speaking at a demonstration before the American consulate general here for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Mexican government released Mella and denied the request of the United States for his expulsion from the country.

A mass meeting had been held for Sacco and Vanzetti in another part of the city. The audience then moved to the consulate to stage a demonstration for the two Italian workers. The meeting was held under the windows of the ambassador and the audience peacefully disbanded after Mella and others had spoken.

Several hours later the speakers were arrested. They were held in jail for several days. The University Students' Association and other bodies held mass meetings for Mella's release. Mella is one of the outstanding champions of anti-imperialism in Latin America. The refusal of the Mexican government to comply with the request of the American ambassador is very significant.

Soviet-British Trade Constantly Increases

LONDON, July 1.—The council of the Russo-British chamber of commerce has published figures tending to show a steady increase of trade between England and Russia. The growth is given as from £15,000,000 in 1922 to £58,000,000 in 1925. The report says Russian purchases from Great Britain exceed slightly Russian sales in the British market. The latter consists almost entirely of foodstuffs and raw material, while the Russian purchases are largely machinery, tools, textiles and other manufactured goods.

Building Trades Deadlock

FRESNO, Cal.—(FP)—The building trades council and the builders' exchange of Fresno are deadlocked over renewal of the annual agreement, and a strike of all the building trades is threatened. 16 crafts demand pay raises ranging from \$1 to \$2 a day. The agreement expired June 16.

\$2 a Day Picking Potatoes.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—(FP)—Potato harvest is in full swing in eastern Oklahoma. There is some demand for help. Picking up potatoes is paid at so much a bushel. The scale varies greatly, but some experts boast of making above \$2 a day. It is back-breaking work, and the sun is hot.

11 KILLED, MANY HURT IN CHILE MINE EXPLOSION

SANTIAGO, July 1.—Eleven persons were killed and many injured in a mine explosion at Chuquicamata, Chile.

DECREASE OF 35 PER CENT IN THE NUMBER OF STRIKERS OUT IN 1925 FROM FIGURE OF 1924

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.
A decrease of 35 per cent in the number of workers in strikes and lockouts in 1925 compared with 1924 reflects lethargy in the American labor movement. This produces what amounts to industrial truce in many important industries. According to the United States department of labor the number of strikers in 1925 was the smallest on record for the past 10 years.

There were 1,301 strikes reported to the department in 1925. Of these 1,012 also reported the number of employees involved, the total being 428,218. For 1924 the record shows 1,249 strikes and 654,641 workers involved. Strike activity in the United States reached a peak in 1919 when there were 3,630 strikes involving more than 4,160,348 workers. In 1920 there were 1,463,064 workers in strikes; in 1921, 1,099,247; in 1922, 1,612,562 and in 1923, 756,584.

The table shows by industries the workers reported involved in strikes in 1924 and 1925:

Strikers in	1924	1925
Building trades	54,111	65,540
Clothing	166,651	82,200
Coal mining	280,585	200,101
Furniture	1,506	1,276
Iron & Steel	2,151	3,065
Leather	400	55
Metal trades	4,376	3,019
Jasper manufacture	3,045	135
Printing & Pub.	298	1,024
Meat packing	819	600
Stone work	582	1,280
Textiles	23,332	25,824
Transportation	5,149	1,542
Lumber	1,100	1,600
Tobacco	16,878	789

Four industries account for more than 87 per cent of all the workers involved in strikes in 1925. These are coal mining, clothing, building and textiles.

Two Largest Conflicts.
The most important strike in 1925 was the anthracite in Pennsylvania. It involved about 148,000 workers and lasted 170 days. The miners demanded complete union recognition, a 10 per cent wage increase for contract miners and \$1 a day more for day laborers. The 5-year agreement which ended the strike practically renewed the old one.

About 30,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union struck successfully from March 10 to 16, 1925 to enforce their agreement with the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers Association. Another strike in the clothing industry involving about 15,000 workers resulted in a compromise.

Thread Mill Still Struck.

The strike of 2,360 employees of the American Thread company in Connecticut which began March 9, 1925 stands out as one of the most stubbornly contested in the history of the textile industry. It is still in progress.

The department reports that 989 strikes ended in 1925. Of these 349 ended in favor of the workers, 253 in favor of the employers, 138 in compromise and 51 were referred to arbitration. Results are not reported for the remaining 198.

Prince Goes to Yellowstone.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 1.—After spending two days in the Twin Cities, the crown prince and crown princess of Sweden left today by special train for Yellowstone National Park where they are to spend ten days sightseeing.

Sixteen Rum Runners Seek to Land Cargo Before July Fourth

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 1.—Sixteen British, Belgian, Panama and Mexican rum runners are hovering off San Diego seeking an opportunity to land about 65,000 cases of Scotch whiskey and gin. The value of the cargo is estimated at \$4,750,000. Prohibition officials declare they are keeping close watch and insist that San Diego will have a "dry" Fourth of July celebration.

HOUSE PASSES \$150,000,000 ARMY AIR BILL

To Build Planes for New War

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The house approved the army air expansion bill providing for the construction and purchase of new airplanes and equipment amounting to \$150,000,000 by a vote of 255 to 12.

This measure is the last of the three air expansion bills before the house. The navy air expansion and commercial air expansion bills have already been passed.

The army air expansion is the only bill which has not yet been before the senate. President Coolidge has declared his willingness to sign this measure as soon as the senate acts on it. The other two proposals have already passed the senate.

The five-year program outlined by the three aviation bills provides for the expenditure of approximately \$250,000,000 in the next five years.

FASCIST RULE TO LENGTHEN WORKING DAY

Fall of Lira Alarms Mussolini Cabinet

ROME, July 1.—Things are getting more difficult instead of easier for fascism, altho it has held power since 1921. This is seen in the adoption by the council of ministers of the most rigid governmental regulations since war time on the grounds of "the special circumstances facing the country."

The "special circumstances" seem to be the continued fall of the Italian lira, and the most vital regulation of society supposed to "cure the ills" of fascism is the government order for a longer work day.

The decisions are as follows:
Lengthen Working Day.

The decisions provide:

1. Increase in the length of the working day in every walk of life where the employers desire it.
2. Prohibition, until further notice, of the construction of luxurious buildings; in other words, buildings not intended for workers.
3. Restriction of daily newspapers to six pages.
4. Employers must examine means by which the food necessary for the workers may be purchased at bottom prices and sold to the workers at cost.
5. Increase of mineral production.
6. Increase of iron and steel production.
7. Increase of coal production.
8. Reduction in the consumption of all luxuries.
9. After Nov. 1, gas for automobiles must be blended with alcohol obtained from wines which is not consumable or exportable, which will mean a saving of millions of gallons on importation, and thereby affecting the trade balance.

The government prohibits the opening of any new saloons, dance halls, cabarets, pastry shops, or other de luxe amusements.

Catholic Lay Youth Hold National Meet

GERMANY.—A report was presented at the Dusseldorf on the international position of the movement: there are delegates and members in 26 countries. It will be necessary to collaborate with non-Catholic Youth Leagues who are for the peace movement. The international organs, Katholice Mondo and La Juna Battalanto, are to be widely circulated. A report was also presented on the movement in Germany and a programme of work was placed before the conference.

Earthquake in Germany.

BERLIN, July 1.—Inhabitants in the Freiburg district and around Lake Constance and along the Rhine were awakened by earthquake shocks. At Breisach on the Rhine crevices were formed in the streets and houses. The Rhine region is also suffering from floods.

TO CONCLUDE THE CAMPAIGN

Sign!

The Declaration of Independence



When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for workers to dissolve the political bands which have bound them to the old parties, and to assume with other workers all over the world an equal station by taking rights to which before all laws we are entitled, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that we should declare the separation and join with revolutionary workers everywhere.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: A Labor Party of our own is most necessary; to this end and to secure not only the full product of our toil but even the most elementary needs—and for the promotion of the interests of workers in all respects, THE DAILY WORKER is most necessary.

We, therefore, concluding The Daily Worker Sub Campaign, set here an example by pledging our independence with a subscription to THE DAILY WORKER to which we attach remittance.

WITNESS MY SIGNATURE
TO THIS DOCUMENT:

I, A WORKER to celebrate the 4th of July as a worker should enclose \$..... for months subscription.

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE {
MORITZ J. LOEB {Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

40,000 Cloakmakers Strike

Forty thousand cloakmakers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, have struck in New York. The beginning of the strike was spectacular as are all needle trades strike actions—20,000 garment workers packing Madison Square Garden to endorse unanimously the resolution calling them out.

As in the Furriers' strike, the 40-hour week is an outstanding issue and the cloakmakers also are demanding a 36-week yearly minimum of employment.

Limitation of contracting, the development of which threatens to become a menace much the same as the old sweat-shop system, is another demand of the union.

The union demands further the right to examine the books of employers to determine the extent to which these and other provisions of the proposed agreement are being lived up to.

These demands alone indicate that the International Ladies' Garment Workers, at least in New York where the joint board is in the hands of the left wing, are trying to secure a large measure of industrial control. Their method of securing it is the only one by which this can be accomplished—exerting the maximum pressure upon the bosses.

This strike is therefore of more importance than such strikes usually are because it comes at a time when the heads of many large unions are following the will of the wisps of B. and O. plans, Watson-Parker bills, mediation and arbitration—cooperation with employers in many forms and under many guises, telling the union membership that this is the road to industrial control, but—

Always with the boss as a partner.

The New York Garment Workers reject such schemes and in so doing they show that as a union they have developed to a point far in advance of the A. F. of L. unions in other trades.

Not only because we want the garment workers to get their demands and defeat the bosses, the police and the agents of the bosses within the ranks of workers, but because such a militant struggle when crowned with victory cannot help but be a powerful factor in arousing the workers in other industries, do we want to see the 40,000 cloakmakers, backed by the rest of the needle trades unions, win this strike.

Police Torture

American workers read with horror of the tortures inflicted upon Polish, Lithuanian, Bulgarian, Roumanian, Finnish and Italian workers charged with and imprisoned for carrying on a revolutionary struggle against their capitalist governments.

But in the United States one needs only to be a strike picket or just a striker to be tortured by the police.

It is only necessary to be arrested and the police and special deputy sheriffs are very accommodating in this respect.

Word comes from Passaic, for instance, that a picket captain has been arrested for the tenth time and horribly beaten after his arrest. He was charged with disorderly conduct and released on bail, but only after he had been pounded into unconsciousness with a rubber hose by two police thugs.

The weakness of the labor movement nationally alone makes it possible for the police to satisfy their sadistic instincts and please the bosses by beating up workers.

Part of its weakness comes from the fact that labor officialdom is tied up thru the democrat and republican parties with the political machines to which the police belong.

Once labor charts its own course on the political field and announces its determination to hold responsible and punish the perpetrators of these outrages, there will be a sudden decrease in the total.

But one of the preliminary necessities for this is the organization of the unorganized.

Much is being done in this direction in Passaic, but a national drive with the full force of the labor movement behind it alone can prevent such outrages as the one mentioned—in itself only an incident in a deliberate campaign of brutality against the Passaic strikers characteristic of all American industrial struggles.

The most dangerous tendency for the labor movement would be to accept official violence as something which cannot be stamped out. War against it should be a major part of all struggles of the workers.



"His Majesty" on the job trying to get out the scabby British Gazette during the recent general strike.

BERGER EFFORT TO GET FEDERAL ACTION REBUFFED

Davis Refers Gary Probe to State Board

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GARY, Ind., July 1.—The Gary workers' investigating committee, formed to place responsibility for the explosion in the Illinois Steel Company's by-products plant that resulted in the death of 14 workers on June 14, has received word from Congressman Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin that it is practically impossible to get federal action on the case. The committee had asked Berger to demand a federal investigation of the disaster.

Berger's efforts in this direction and their results are summarized in the following telegram received by James Garnett, secretary of the investigating committee:

Berger's Telegram.
"Secretary of Labor Davis informs me that since the disaster was not one resulting while transporting explosives no federal action can be authorized. He states that the labor department is without authority to take any action and that since the establishment in question is within jurisdiction of the workmen's compensation law of Indiana it would be within the jurisdiction of the industrial board of that state to make a thorough investigation."

"Please let me know whether the appeal has been made to that agency. Would introduce resolution, but congress will adjourn this week and such action would not be taken seriously, coming so close to adjournment. I will help in some other way, if possible."

Committee Continues.
The committee will now endeavor to get action from the state industrial board and is appealing to all workers in general and to the American Federation of Labor and the Indiana State Federation in particular, to assist it in making a thorough exposure of the conditions that led up to the death of the workers on June 14.

Stanley Clark Will Address Grand Rapids "July 4th" Meeting

By EUGENE BECHTOLD.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 1.—An opportunity for the workers of Grand Rapids to listen to one of the best speakers in the labor movement will be afforded on Friday, July 2, when Stanley Clark addresses a mass meeting held in connection with the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The meeting is arranged by the Workers Party and will be held at its headquarters at 211 Monroe Ave. The meeting will start at 8:00 p. m. Admission is free. All workers are invited.

Shop Nuclei Hold Conference at the Northwest Hall Friday

The place of the Chicago Shop Nucleus Conference has been changed to the Northwest Hall, Friday, July 2, at 8 p. m. All shop nuclei members must be present as the proper functioning of shop nuclei and in particular factory papers will be taken up in detail.

Greek Workers Hold Mass Meeting in Gary

GARY, Ind., July 1.—A mass meeting was held in Gary under the auspices of the Chicago Greek Workers' Educational Society. At this meeting B. Kalides, business manager of the Greek Empros, Nick Boukous and Nick Stratus were the speakers.

The importance of working class organization was urged on those that attended the meeting. Plans are being made to organize a Greek workers social-political club.

Clinton S. Golden Brookwood Manager

BROOKWOOD, Katonah, N. Y., July 1.—(FP)—Clinton S. Golden is Brookwood Labor College's new business manager. Golden has been the school's field representative for the last two years and will continue in that capacity. He has been Philadelphia business agent for the International Association of Machinists and an organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

ENDING OF CLEVELAND PAINTERS' STRIKE FALSE REPORT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1.—All the newspapers of this city a few days ago announced that the painters' strike which has been in progress since March 1, was declared off—and even stated the terms of the preliminary settlement, the union officials have now made a declaration that there has been no settlement whatever. A resolution was adopted at a meeting denouncing the statement in the local press and declaring that the strike is still on. A representative of the International Brotherhood has come to Cleveland, evidently to effect a settlement. Hence it appears as if the announcement was a little premature.

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

Wm. C. Eggeling, Hoboken, N. J., \$2.00
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Wassvitz, 4.00
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Olexiuk, 3.50
Menzinski, 3.00
Kudrensky, 3.00
Pleck, 2.00
Kowalski, 2.00
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Morawski, 1.25
Galis, 1.00
Temoskevick, 1.00
A. De Capua, 1.00
M. Miezwa, 1.00
Total, 33.75
Hugo Garke, Chicago, Ill., 1.25
Mrs. Kalousek, Cicero, Ill., 50.00
Street Nucleus No. 1, Astoria, Ore., .75
Street Nucleus No. 2, Astoria, Ore., .50
Street Nucleus No. 4, Astoria, Ore., .25
Seattle and Jaunita Finnish Workers' Clubs, 17.50
George Lavales, Seattle, Wash., .50
L. Petroff, Seattle, Wash., 2.00
A. B. Elson, Seattle, Wash., 1.00
Alex. Kekoff, Seattle, Wash., 1.00
K. Kuseff, Seattle, Wash., 1.00
D. Chamakoff, Seattle, Wash., 1.00
A. Legaff, Seattle, Wash., 1.00
Gugo Bakoff, Seattle, Wash., 1.00

PAPCUN TRIAL OPENS TAKING OF TESTIMONY

Penna. Cossacks Testify Against Union Miner

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 1.—The jury that is to try George Papcun under the criminal syndicalist law of Pennsylvania was completed this morning and the state began to present its case against the young union mine worker, the offense being based on his attempt to organize coal miners into the United Mine Workers of America.

Of the eight veniremen examined, the defense challenged two and the state three, the three finally selected being Mary Ralston, a housewife; L. V. Lepty, ticket agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railway; and E. E. Williams, a farmer.

Union Breaking Police on Stand.
District Attorney Brown opened the case by reading the indictment. The first three witnesses for the state were all state troopers—the notorious coal and iron police. These were subjected to telling cross-examination by the defense and their conflicting testimony shown up.

The testimony by the prosecution was directed to showing that Papcun was active in the Republic miners' strike, trying to organize them into the U. M. W. of A., urging the miners to strike and fight for higher wages.

Testimony Needs Corrections.
The first witness was State Police Onko, who had to be recalled to the witness stand several times to make "corrections," after conferences with Assistant Prosecutor Newell.

The third witness was State Trooper William J. White, who arrested Papcun on January 24. White created a sensation when he began to give testimony from previously prepared notes. Defense counsel objected but was overruled by the judge.

Under cross-examination White was compelled to admit that the major part of his notes as to what Papcun had said before arrest, were prepared at police headquarters after Papcun was arrested. White contended that he had heard Papcun's speech, although he admitted that he was standing outside the hall and the windows and doors were closed.

White caused general laughter when he stated that Papcun had said: "We will send a delegation to Russia to organize the workers there" and that—"We will have to bust this imperialized capital and bust it right."

Various copies of labor papers, including THE DAILY WORKER were introduced by the state.

It is expected that Bust Legger, who was exposed as a spy on the strike committee, will testify for the prosecution tomorrow.

5,000 Attend New York Party Picnic

NEW YORK, July 1.—Over five thousand Workers (Communist) Party members and sympathizers attended the first picnic arranged this season by District Two. This is the largest picnic in the history of the party.

This influence of the party is a result of the reorganization of the party that brot the membership into direct contact with tens of thousands of workers that it had no contact with before. This growing influence is also a result of the tremendous influence of the party in this city in the trade unions due to the fact that in every strike in every struggle, the Communists are recognized as the most militant and best fighters in the interests of the workers.

The Workers (Communist) Party is now beginning a drive to double its membership and there is every reason to believe that a great portion of the more than 3,000 sympathizers that attended the picnic will become members of the party.

Ten Days That Shook the World

By JOHN REED

SECRET MEET OF SENATORS O. K.'S NEW RAIL BOARD

Anti-Labor Men Given Committee Approval

(Picture of Carl Williams, Oklahoma Editor, on page 6)

WASHINGTON, July 1.—(FP)—All five of President Coolidge's selections to the railroad mediation board, which is soon to begin consideration of the wage increase demanded by the train service brotherhoods were favorably reported by the senate committee on interstate commerce, after a meeting June 28. This meeting was held behind closed doors.

In the room were Chairman Jim Watson and Senators Cummins, Sackett, Pittman, Bruce, Fernald, Pine and Couzens. Sen. Howell arrived after confirmation had been voted, and did not know of it when the meeting broke up. Senators Wheeler and Dill were at the capitol but did not come to the meeting.

Without A Fight.

Thus the four anti-labor men chosen by the White House to deal with a nationwide wage movement have been recommended to the senate for its formal ratification, without a fight. Development of serious opposition in the senate itself is deemed unlikely.

Samuel Winslow of Massachusetts, former chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, will be chairman of the board, with a five-year term. Former Gov. Morrow of Kentucky, member of the old railroad labor board, gets a four-year term. Carl Williams of Oklahoma, editor of a farm paper, gets three years; G. Wallace Hanger of the District of Columbia, member of the railroad labor board, gets two years, and Hywel Davies, former president of the Kentucky Coal Operators' Association, gets one year.

In the same meeting of the senate committee action was taken on the shipstead resolution calling for investigation of the strike of locomotive engineers and firemen on the Western Maryland road. This is the coal road whose dominant stockholder is John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and whose engine crews struck when the company tried to force them to sign "yellow dog" contracts last October. Hearings were had on the resolution a month ago, at which mayors, preachers and other prominent citizens of towns along the line demanded federal intervention against the company.

Officials Still Have Hopes.

The senate committee recommended that the mediation board take up this matter at an early date. Because of the committee's action on the Western Maryland case, opposition to confirming the members of the board is still further diminished.

Many of the rail labor officials believe that the senate committee has indicated to the new board the policy it will be expected to pursue—one of vetoing the refusal of certain rail executives to discuss grievances with their organized employees.

ON TO MOSCOW!

SUBS OF JUNE 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

(Continued from yesterday)
M. Vatingel, 100 100
Max Cohen, Peoria, Ill., 50 1,080
Anthony Minerich, St. Louis, 155 155
Mo., 155 155
A. Schauer, West, Allis, Wis., 100 100
John Mackovick, Whiting, Ind., 100 100
B. F. McClure, Danville, Ill., 20 20
J. Kunzleimer, St. Joseph, Mo., 20 20
E. B. Ford, Faribault, Minn., 45 45
Den W. Stevens, Minneapolis, 85 180

ST. PAUL, MINN.—

Strong Bros., 10 10
O. B. Hayden, 220 380
W. Hurvitz, 145 445
B. Sauer, 100 100
G. Skandara, 140 330
Gust Swenson, 10 110
W. Vargin, 45 45
J. Yncovich, 100 100

John Miller, Superior, Wis., 55 55

Waino Mykkanen, Stambaugh, Mich., 20 65

P. Locsin, Gleason, Wis., 20 20

R. E. Rooney, Grand Forks, N. Dak., 100 100

Dr. A. H. Sissakian, Verdel, Neb., 30 30

Wm. Deltrich, Denver, Colo., 65 185

Adolf Maatta, Rock Springs, Wyo., 45 45

J. Wiktorow, Blazon, Wyo., 45 45

PORTLAND, OREGON—

J. Ganopole, 30 30

Joe Newman, 30 30

SEATTLE, WASH.—

Aaron, Fulerman, 200 755

Wm. H. Jones, 100 400

Mary Sanders, 20 60

L. W. Brown, Kennewick, 100 100

N. Bursler, Berkeley, Calif., 30 570

A. Kerr, Eureka, Calif., 145 165

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—

A. Amer, 100 100

Erivan Club, 100 100

Paul C. Reiss, 1,705 7,78

M. Snekal, 10 10

Frank Spector, 280 3,26

Geo. Stula, 100 100

M. Jaker, Oakland, Calif., 100 100

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—

Fred Larson, 20 20

A. Segal, 100 575

Alex. Muhlbarg, San Pedro, Cal., 30 130

C. Desmond, Oakland, Cal., 20 20

J. M. Haggard, Langview, Tex., 20 20

F. H. Peterson, Mesa, Arizona, 100 100

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The classic on the Russian Revolution, with introduction by LENIN

By JOHN REED \$1.50

New York and the United Labor Ticket

ARTICLE X.

The New York Central Trades and Labor Council and Tammany Hall.

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

IN New York City at the present time we find part of the labor movement being used as an instrument of Tammany Hall.

The New York Central Trades and Labor Council is primarily at the present time nothing more than a rubber stamp which is being used to give a labor character to all of the actions of Tammany Hall. Its emissaries who are delegates to and control that body introduce motions and resolutions of praise and support of Tammany which are usually passed without any discussion whatsoever. In this way the local democratic party is able to come before the New York City toiling masses and claim to be the party of the workers, showing their endorsement by the "official and bona fide labor movement" as their "bill of health" and recommendation, which means on the surface that Tammany Hall is the party of the workers.

Democrats—Not the Party of the Workers.

This is selling out to capitalism with a vengeance! Tammany Hall, which is synonymous with the lowest and crookedest in politics, is not and never can be the party of the working class. As a part of the democratic party it is allied with the southern democrats, most of whom do not even today recognize that amendment to the constitution which gave the Negro the right to vote as anything more than "a scrap of paper," to use the phrase that made the former kaiser of Germany famous. The democratic party is an open enemy of the workers who can never expect anything but betrayal from it. Under its regime 700 furriers were arrested for picketing in the recent strike and Tammany judges issued the infamous International Tailoring Co. injunction.

But what do we find? The John Sullivans, James P. Goughlins, the Abraham Leffkowitzes and the rest of the tribe, go the entire length of servile and menial servitude to the Tammany Hall machine, congratulating Gov. Smith and Mayor Walker on practically every important speech and action that they take irrespective of the fact that almost all of the election promises to labor of these gentlemen are nothing but election "promises" to be forgotten the day after tomorrow.

YOU CAN EAT WELL IN LOS ANGELES
at GINSBERG'S
VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
2324-26 BROOKLYN AVENUE,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

they take office and to be resurrected the following November to be used once again for the same purpose—fooling the workers and gathering up the labor vote. Year in and year out, it is the same story which the workers must themselves ultimately stop.

Bowing to Tammany.
Some of the latest manifestations of this "kowtowing" to Tammany Hall is the congratulating of Gov. Smith on his recent message to the New York state legislature and the admittance of Mayor Walker to honorary membership in the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers. Countless other examples could be given but these two are enough to show the attitude of the local labor leaders.

Need for a Labor Party.
This kind of action on the part of the New York City trades unions must be stopped. The rank and file should demand the cessation of support of Tammany Hall and expecting favors and privileges for a few labor council leaders from the political party that is supported by the bosses of these same workers. These bosses are the ones who furnish the money to carry on the political campaign of Tammany Hall and as such demand and obtain its support for any anti-working class legislation and activity that they deem necessary.

A labor party based upon the trade unions which will include all working class political parties and organizations who can agree on a common platform is the remedy for the situation sketched above.

Let all workers raise this issue at their union meetings: No support of Tammany Hall, and the formation of a labor party in New York!

FOR RENT:
FURNISHED ROOM, for one or two girls. For appointment call Belmont 9252. 3341 W. Division St.

FIRST Outing and Picnic

BY WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY CLEVELAND

Sunday, July 4, 11 a. m.

MINONA PARK

GAMES — BALL GAME — DANCING — REFRESHMENTS

Speaker: BENJAMIN GITLOW.

Take West 14th Brooklyn or West 25th car and get off at car barn. Then take State Road car and get off at end of line. 3 minutes' walk to picnic grounds.

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IN 1926

By Wm. Z. Foster

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Worker Correspondence

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RED
CARTOONSWin
a
Book
This
Week!

For the best Worker Correspondent story sent in this week to appear in the issue of Friday, July 9, these book prizes are offered:

1—"Whither Russia," by Leon Trotsky. The last book by a brilliant writer on Soviet Russia.

2—"The Awakening of China," by Jao. H. Dolsen. If you don't or do own it be sure to try for this real prize.

3—Red Cartoons, offered for the first time as a prize for worker correspondence and a joyous book every worker should own.

WIN A BOOK THIS WEEK!

PHILADELPHIA POCKETBOOK WORKERS STRIKE

Demand Recognition of Union

By a Worker Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, July 1. — The Pocket-book Workers' Union of Philadelphia is conducting an intense organization drive in an attempt to unionize the leather goods workers.

The leather goods workers here, most of whom are young workers, are forced to work 48 to 49 hours a week at miserable pay. The average wage of the operator is from \$9 to \$12 a week. A cutter receives from \$15 to \$25 a week and a framer from \$15 to \$30.

In its drive to organize the industry the union has called a number of meetings of various shops. Among these shops was Sugar and Co., 1307 Market street.

Workers Walk Out.

At a meeting of the workers of this shop one of the men expressed himself in favor of forming a union. The next day he was fired. The men then went on strike demanding his reinstatement. The girls also held a meeting. Four of them were fired for favoring a union. The girls walked out on strike. There are 75 workers employed in the shop. 56 of these workers are striking. Nineteen or twenty are still in the shop scabbing. An effort is being made by the strikers and the union to pull out the remaining workers.

Recognition of Union.

The workers that have walked out are determined to carry on their fight against the bosses and have presented the following demands:

1. Recognition of the union.
2. 100% union shop.
3. 44-Hour week.
4. Higher wages.

The police are aiding the bosses in an attempt to break the strike by jailing the pickets. Four pickets have been arrested so far. A picket line is maintained in the morning and in the afternoon.

Seek to Break Strike.

The bosses have made a number of attempts to get the workers to go back to work. The bosses offered the strikers higher wages if they will give up the union. The workers are determined to carry on the fight. Philadelphia labor unions are getting behind the pocket-book workers.

UNITED WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING APARTMENT HOUSE TO HELP FREE HOUSEHOLD DRUDGES

By GOLDIE CHIBKA.
(Worker Correspondent)

An example of what co-operation and unity can do for the workers is shown by the United Workers' Co-operative that is now building, in New York City, one of the largest co-operative apartment houses in the world.

The chief aim of this co-operative is not only to give the workers a better apartment for less rent, but to free the wives of the workers from domestic slavery. Most working women are unable to serve the labor movement and live a social life after they are married. They become entirely absorbed by their individual households, which is exhausting and monotonous. Their world is then so petty and narrow that they also become narrow-minded. They cease to understand the workers' class struggle, even tho they have previously been active and militant in the labor movement.

To Check Domestic Drudgery.

The United Workers' Co-operative is establishing in its new apartment house a nursery and kindergarten for the children; and a collective restaurant for the co-operators. The women working in shops and factories will have the possibility of enjoying their spare hours in recreation and education. They will also be able to fill the ranks of the workers as equal comrades with the men in their daily struggle against their common enemy, the capitalist class.

This co-operative building, which will be completed in October, 1926, is being erected opposite the Botanical Garden, Bronx Park. It is being built under the auspices of the United Workers' Co-operative. It will be occupied by 350 families of wage earners only. Members of the co-operative must belong to a union, if there is a union in their trade.

Rents to Go Down!

The apartments in this house are built according to the last word in architecture. Every room will have a maximum of sunshine and air. Every

apartment will be provided with the latest improvements. The rooms will be very large. Besides this, there will be many collective establishments such as a library, a music room, an auditorium, a gymnasium and a swimming pool for summer and winter. The price of the rooms with all these conveniences is \$12 to \$13 a room, and rent will be gradually reduced.

The United Workers' Co-operative will soon build two other houses, next to this house, on the same basis and create a real workers' co-operative colony of about 1000 working class families. The co-operative plans to establish many co-operative stores which will provide the co-operators with all necessities. There will also be a dentist and medical aid on a co-operative basis; and a theater and motion picture house of their own is also planned.

Real Co-operative.

The United Workers' Co-operative is fighting against the exploitation of the workers on the consuming field just as the unions are fighting on the producing field, and it deserves to be considered as an important fighting front of the workers' general struggle.

This organization works very energetically and is gaining great influence among the workers in New York. It is the same organization that conducts the popular workers' camp, "Camp Nidegdeget," an institution of which all class-conscious workers are proud.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS' JOURNAL RAPS FASCIST RAVINGS OF RALPH EASLEY AGAINST PASSAIC STRIKERS

The Locomotive Engineers Journal for June in an editorial rips the false mask of friendship for labor off the face of Ralph Easley, and shows him up for the bosses' tool he really is. The editorial follows:

Fake Friend of Labor.

"The last nail in Easley's coffin as a fake 'friend of labor' has just been driven by himself. In the 'Confidential—Not To Be Published' letters he recently sent to Mr. Ivy L. Lee (sometimes called 'Poison Ivy' because of the astute anti-union propaganda he has ably turned out for such big open-shop employers as the Steel Trust and Standard Oil), Easley wistfully laments the noble men and women who are leading the heroic Passaic textile strikers to victory. After calling these leaders Communists (many of them are no more Communists than is the man in the moon), Easley adds this vile falsehood: 'These Reds are not after higher wages and better conditions, but they want to take over the factories in regular Moscow style.'

Strike to Better Conditions.

"The editor of this Journal chanced to be asked to help these Passaic strikers when they presented their case to members of the United States senate and to the secretary of labor. He heard them tell of starvation wages (\$12 to \$16 a week for night work in civilized America), inhuman treatment by their employers, the denial of their constitutional rights, and ruthless attacks on their peaceful meetings by violent policemen—an industrial situation so rotten that Honorable Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the National Industrial Board, denounced it as the worst he had ever

heard of in all his experience. Yet these long-suffering textile strikers committed no act of violence, were ready and willing to negotiate with their employers, and agreed with the secretary of labor to go back to work immediately if their bosses would agree with their union to pay them a living wage.

Raps Fascist Ravings.

"I personally heard the alleged 'Communist' leader of these strikers—a Harvard University student who has organized them, gone to jail for them, refuses to accept more than \$15 a week as head of their union—pledge the strikers to accept these reasonable terms. And yet this man Easley, in his letter to Ivy Lee, dated April 1, 1926, regrets that we have no Mussolini over here to deal with people like these Passaic strike leaders, since under our form of government, if we once let them in, we could not shoot them at sight nor beat them up as they might deserve nor even feed them castor oil."

Denounces Easley.

"I do not question Mr. Easley's right to hold such brutal anti-labor opinions if he wants to. I believe in the sanctity of the bill of rights in the American constitution, even if Mr. Easley does not, and I want him to have the freedom of speech which he would deny to others. But I do say that any man who stabs his lips with such slimy slanders of a group of starving workers striking for a living wage as those uttered by this man Easley is no longer fit for the friendship of even the distant respect of those who are fighting the battles of labor."

Form International of Actors; Soviet Artists on Outside

NEW YORK, July 1. —(FP)—Actors Equity Association has received word from Berlin that its president, John Emerson, was elected an executive committee member of the new Actors International. Gustave Rickelt, president German Actors Alliance, is International president; Andre Allard of Paris, vice-president; and Adolf Eisler of Vienna, general secretary. Vienna will be the headquarters.

The Russian actors remained outside the new union after President Juvenal Slaviniski of the All-Russian Artists Union declared that they could not join an organization in which theater directors were members.

Wisconsin Bathing Fatality.

RHINELANDER, Wis., July 1. —Helen Rycklock, 10-year old, drowned in Spirit Lake near here today when she stepped into deep water, while bathing.

Death—the High Price Taxi Driver



22,500 People Were Killed Last Year in Auto Accidents.

CENTRALIA, ILL., MOULDERS' UNION FIGHTS CHAMBER

Labor Unites Against Chamber of Commerce

CENTRALIA, Ill., July 1. —(FP)—Three months of struggle against the anti-union chamber of commerce in Centralia finds the Molders' union, backed by the Centralia Trades and Labor Assembly in militant mood.

Since March 29 the St. Clair Foundry Co. has tried to operate non-union. For 25 years before that it had been an honorable union concern in Belleville, Ill. When it moved to Centralia the local chamber of commerce saw a chance to attack the union lineup in the city and it instigated the chief of police to proceed against the union molders.

Police Terror.

The company refused to employ its regular men unless they tore up their union cards. Union pickets were kidnapped and dumped out of town by the police. A preacher named Pannon, who heads the chamber of commerce, denounced organized labor and supported the foundry company.

Now Being Licked.

But the pickets returned. The international union paid strike benefits and gradually the merchants and other members of the chamber of commerce are finding that they made a mistake in declaring war on their best customers, the organized, high-paid workers of Centralia. The police charges against the pickets were dismissed by the court. The molders are confident of reestablishing the St. Clair company as a union shop.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

ATTACK ON ALL BRITISH UNIONS BEGINS WITH FIGHT ON MINERS; ALL LABOR RALLIES TO SUPPORT

By LELAND OLS, Federated Press.

The aim of the British government and the mine owners is to break up the Miners' Federation as the first blow to smash trade unionism. That, according to Lansbury's Labor Weekly, is the only explanation of prime minister Baldwin's speech proposing to suspend for 5 years the legal guarantee of the short workday in the mines. In this speech Baldwin admitted that the suggestion came from the coal owners.

The proposal brought the general council of the British Trades Union congress and the miners' executive once again into a united front against the government and the mine owners. Since the unexplained calling off of the general strike there has been considerable friction between them. In fact before Baldwin introduced his legislation there was danger of a climax very damaging to trade unionism.

After the reconciliation in trade union ranks Secy. Cook of the miners said that if the government would withdraw the bill legalizing the longer workday and would agree to open the mines at prestrike terms the miners would co-operate in an immediate settlement of the wage question.

Baldwin's Proposals.

Baldwin's proposals were (1) that hours be increased to 2 (which means at least 8½ in the mine according to the coal commission); (2) that until September there be no wage reduction in districts turning out half the output and in other districts reductions of 10% or less; (3) that after September wages depend on the profits of the industry with a minimum not less than 20% above the 1914 rate. The cost of living is more than 70% above 1914.

What About Intervention?

Contributions to the miners from Russian unions amount to more than \$1,839,000, according to home secretary Joynson-Hicks June 17. This huge sum is the voluntary contribution of Russian workers. The attack

COMPANY UNION BOOSTER PLAYED BY ROBERT DUNN

Ripley Retreats from Cross Examination

FOREST PARK, Pa., — General Electric's newer defenses of capitalism didn't stand the strain of trade union questioning directed against them by the League for Industrial Democracy summer conference, participants in the discussion on "Newer Defenses of Capitalism in America" asserted after the battle was over.

C. M. Ripley, publicist for the big electric corporation plant at Schenectady, had to take refuge in a repetition of, "I'm not the general manager," when questions by Robert W. Dunn and others came too fast and straight from the shoulder.

Dunn spoke on company unions at the session entitled "Changing Tactics of Employers Toward Workers." Ordway Tead of the New York School of Social Work and Ripley participated in this conference session. Ripley referred delegates to the reprint from the Survey of Robert Brinner's article on the General Electric's company union. Ripley tried to impress the group with his employer's tolerance in permitting American Federation of Labor president William Green to broadcast over WEAF, the company's radio station.

When Dunn asked whether the company would tolerate a trade union "agitator" among its company unionists, Ripley balked. The same happened when he was asked if the company union paper would print an article written by a bona fide trade unionist on the workers' problems. Questions which showed holes in the company union from the view of the worker were completely dodged by the company agent.

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his thirteen-year-old son, Bunny, to Beach City to sign a lease for a new oil field. Meeting his "Lease Hound," Ben Skutt, in a hotel he goes to meet a group of small property owners whose land he wants for drilling. But other oil concerns have been intriguing and the meeting breaks up in a row. Bunny meet Paul Watkins, son of a Holy Roller, who has run away from home. They become friends but Paul leaves for other parts before their acquaintance is very old. Dad begins to drill in Prospect Hill near Beach City. He needs the roads fixed and smooths the palm of a city official. In short order his first well, "Ross-Bankside No. 1," is begun. Dad spends busy days in his little office and Bunny is always with him—learning about oil. Bertie, Bunny's sister, comes home from finishing school on a vacation. She is very snobbish. Her Aunt Emma has been trying to make a lady of her. Bunny tells Bertie about Paul. Bertie doesn't like Bunny to know such "Horrid Fellows." They meet Mrs. Groerly, Paul's aunt, whose land has been taken over much to her sorrow by questionable oil promoters.

VIII

Scattered here and there over the hill were derricks and drilling crews were racing to be the first to tap the precious treasure. By day you saw white puffs from the steam-engines, and by night you saw lights gleaming on the derricks, and day and night you heard the sound of heavy machinery turning, turning—"ump-um-ump-um-ump-um-ump-um." The newspapers reported the results, and a hundred thousand speculators and would-be speculators read the reports, and got into their cars and rode out to the field where the syndicates had their tents, or thronged the board-rooms in town, where prices were chalked up on blackboards, and "units" were sold to people who would not know an oil-derrick from a "chute the chutes."

Who do you think stood first in the newspaper reports? You would need to make but one guess—Ross-Bankside No. 1. Dad was right there, day and night, encouraging them, scolding them if need be—and so Dad had not had a single accident, he had not lost a day or night. The well was down to thirty-two hundred feet, and in the first stratum of oil-sand.

They were using an eight-inch bit, and for some time they had been taking a core. Dad was strenuous about core-drilling; he insisted that you must know every inch of the hole, and he would tell stories of men who had drilled through paying oil-sands and never knew it. So the drill brought up a cylinder of rock, exactly like the core you would take out of an apple; and Bunny learned to tell shale from sandstone, and conglomerate from either. He learned to measure the tilt of the strata, and what that told the geologist about the shape of things down below, and the probable direction of the anticline. When there were traces of oil, there had to be chemical analyses, and he learned to interpret these reports. Every oil-pool in the world was different—each one a riddle, with colossal prizes for the men who could guess it!

Dad guessed that he was right over the pool, and so he had ordered his "tankage." There was going to be a rush for this, as for everything else, and Dad had the cash—and still more important, the reputation for having the cash. He would get his "tankage" onto the lease, and if he were disappointed in his hopes for oil—well, somebody else would get it, and they would be glad to take the "tankage" off his hands. So there came a stream of heavy trucks, and stacked up on the field were flat sheets of steel, and curved sheets, all fitting exactly.

You may be sure the buyers of "units" did not fail to make note of that! They were hanging round the derrick day and night, trying to pick up hints; they followed the men to their homes, and tried to bribe them, or to get into conversation with their wives. As for Bunny, he was about the most popular boy in Beach City; it was wonderful how many kind gentlemen, and even kind ladies there were, anxious to buy him ice-cream, or to feed him out of boxes of candy! Dad forbade him to say a word to strangers, or to have anything to do with them; and presently Dad banned discussions at the family table—because Aunt Emma was chattering in the ladies' clubs, and the ladies were telling their husbands, besides gambling "on their own!"

The core showed more signs, and Dad gave orders to build the foundations of the tanks; then he ordered the tanks put up, and the clatter of riveting machines was heard, and magically there rose three ten thousands barrel tanks, newly painted with flaming red lead. And then—hush!—they were in the real oil-sands; Dad set a crew of Mexicans to digging him a trench for a pipe line; and the lease-hounds and the dealers in units discovered that, and the town went wild. In the middle of the night Dad was routed out of bed, and he called Bunny, and they jumped into their old clothes and went racing out to the well, and there were the first signs of the pressure, the mud was beginning to jump and bubble in the hole! The drilling had stopped, and the men were hastily screwing on the big "casing-head" that Dad had provided. He wasn't satisfied even with that—he set them to fastening heavy lugs to the head, and he hustled up a couple of cement men and built great blocks of cement over the lugs, to hold her down in spite of any pressure. There wasn't going to be a blow-out on Ross-Bankside No. 1, you bet; whatever oil came through that hole was going into the tanks, and from there to Dad's bank account!

It was time for the "cementing-off," to make the well waterproof, and protect the precious oil-sands. Down there under the ground was a pool of oil, caught under a layer of impermeable rock, exactly like an inverted wash-basin. The oil was full of gas, which made the pressure. Now you had drilled a hole through the wash-basin, and the oil and gas would come to you—but only on condition that you did not let any surface water down to kill the pressure. All the way down you had been tapping underground streams and pools of water; and now you had to set a big block of cement at the bottom of the hole, solid and tight, filling every crevice, both inside and outside your casing. Having got this tight, you would drill a hole through it, and on down into the oil sands, thus making a channel through which the oil could flow up, and no water could leak down. This was the critical part of your operation, and while it was going on the whole crew was keyed up, and the owner and his son, needless to say.

First you put down your casing, known as the "water-string." If you were a careful man, like Dad, you ran this "string" all the way up to your derrick-floor. Next you began pumping down clean water; for many hours you pumped, until you had washed the dirt and oil out of the hole; and then you were ready for the cement-men. They came with a truck, a complete outfit on wheels, ready to travel to any well. Another truck brought the sacks of cement, a couple of hundred of them; the job called for pure cement, no sand. They got everything ready before they started, and then they worked like so many fiends—for this whole job had to be put through in less than an hour, before the cement began to set.

(To be continued.)

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Detroit Joint Picnic

Workers (Communist) Party of America and the Young Workers (Communist) League

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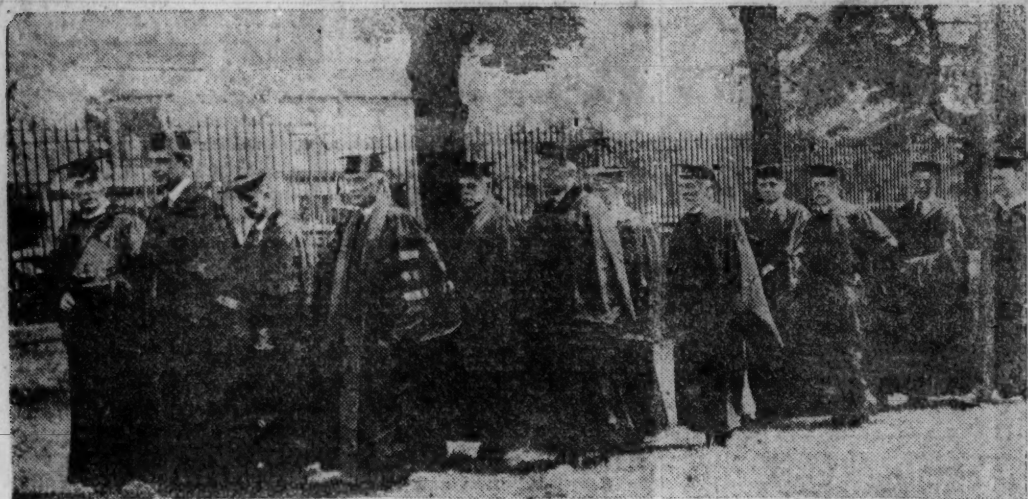
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SOME OF THE WEEK'S NEWS IN PICTURES



CAPITALIST COLLEGES—like Yale, Harvard, Princeton, etc., make an annual feature of their graduation day exercises the giving of "honorary degrees" to "distinguished men." The best part of the "distinguished men" are bankers, corporation lawyers, and politicians. The basis for the giving of honorary degrees is the necessity

for the colleges to receive outside subsidies. It is precisely these subsidies that make higher education in the United States "goose-step" education. Above is a group of men receiving such degrees from Princeton. Who should be the first in line but Banker Owen D. Young, Dawes' pal in putting over the Dawes Plan.



HELEN DASU is only one of thousands of immigrants who sell their last possessions to come to the U. S. only to be turned away again at Ellis Island. More than a half million were denied admission last year.



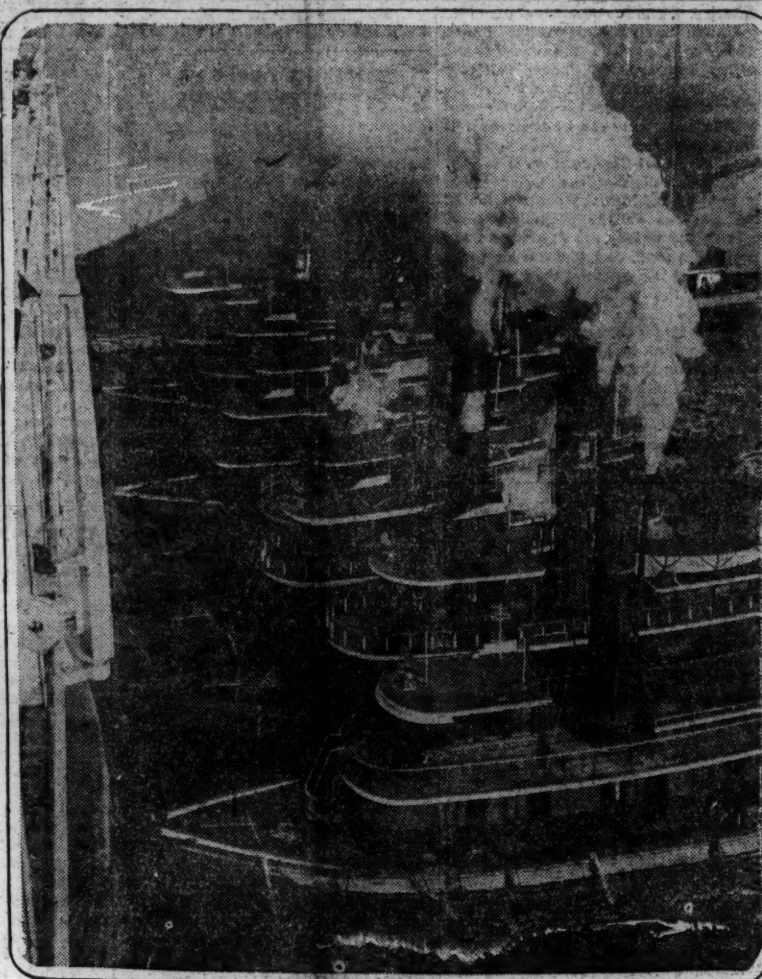
OUT IN ARIZONA—the farmers have adopted the old practice of hanging in effigy those politicians that don't suit them. As the result of a ruling made by Secretary of the Interior Work against a district irrigation project on the Verde River, Arizona, indignant homesteaders hung him in effigy. At the same time they hung a sign extolling

their supposed friend, Senator Cameron, because he had the political forethought to introduce a bill for his constituents. These Arizona farmers will soon learn that instead of hanging old party politicians in effigy, they will get better results by organizing a party of their own.



PRIMO RIVERA'S fascist dictatorship in Spain is already beginning to crumble. The bad economic condition of the country, the costly Rif war and the division between the industrial northern part of the country and the aristocratic South has caused even the military "Junta" that made the new dictator-

ship possible to become divided. General "Butcher" Weyler, shown on the right, was one of the members of the military caste recently arrested and charged with plotting to overthrow the Rivera directorate. Rivera is in the upper corner. A crowd is shown in a Madrid street eager for news of the plot.



IT TAKES GREAT POWER—to get a trans-Atlantic liner started on its way across the sea. Here is shown only a part of a fleet of tugs necessary to get the S. S. Majestic's nose pointed towards England. While the hands on these tugs are working hard over the hawsers and boilers, first-

class passengers are sitting down in the luxurious salon to a meal that costs almost a week's wages for a sailor. But the tugmen in New York harbor are organized and when their interests demand it they can stop the little boats—then the big ones can't move.



BIG THREE IN POLAND—Left to right: Marshall Pilsudski, President Moscicki and Premier Bartel. Pilsudski, assisted by the other two, now holds the reins of power in Poland. For a time Pilsudski had a portion of the working class with him because they thought he was against the big capitalists and landlords. It has become plain now however, that Pilsudski is a better tool of the big interests than any previous Polish ruler. He has refused to release the thousands of working class prisoners and shot Polish strikers.



TWO DIED IN THIS CRASH—Between an automobile and a train. The figures for deaths in such wrecks is going up every year. Engineers and firemen pay with their lives when careless motorists, very often rabbits out on a spree, ignore trains at



THREE YEARS IN ARCTIC—is Emile Segner's object. He has just left on the Rene Bellot with a party of explorers who plan to stay that long in the farthest north for study and exploration. The frigid zone will soon be well populated with scientists and explorers. If they find gold, coal, oil, etc. it will be populated with workers.



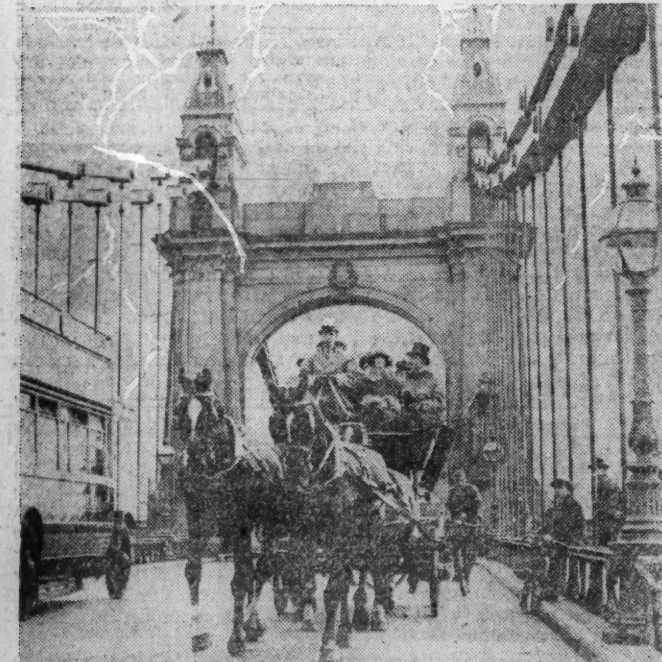
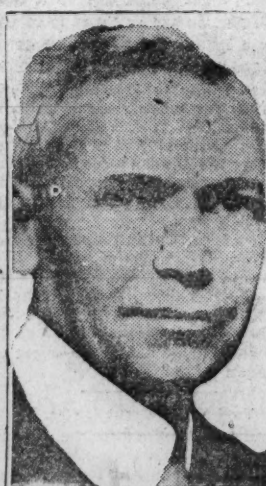
FINGER-PRINTING—and identification is becoming an industry. Miss Clara Parsons is expected to head the Central Identification Bureau soon to be established in New York. Finger-printing is one of the staple methods of industrial black-list.



LATEST OF MUSSI—The Italian dictator, Mussolini, is shown here in his latest photo with the King of Italy. They are looking over an experimental farm. The fascist government has just completed the enactment of more drastic laws preventing workers from going on strike and adding one hour to the workday. At the same time Mussolini has been talking about "equal" dealing with both "capital" and "labor." Italian workers are no longer fooled by Mussolini. Only military autocracy prevents a workers' rebellion.

NEW RAILROAD "MEDIATOR"—The appointment of Carl Williams of Oklahoma to the Railroad Mediation Board by Coolidge completes the personnel by the means of avoiding strikes on the railways. The rail owners are enthusiastic over the new plan.

TARIFF COMMISSIONER—Sherman J. Lowell of New York has been named by Coolidge to the Tariff Commission. The business of this body is to set the price of duties on imports to this country to protect American manufacturers and producers from foreign competition. Did you ever hear of a commission being set up to protect the price of



ENGLISH ARISTOCRATS—spend the best part of their time at play with horses and dogs. A group of blue-bloods are seen here crossing the Hammersmith bridge on a "tally-ho" party. A good many of these idlers draw their incomes from royalties and way-leaves that coal operators pay for the privilege of mining on their land. The miners have been forced to strike against a reduction of pay and a lengthening of hours.



LORD ROTHSCHILD—One of the richest men in Europe and also one of England's leading imperialists has made a conditional offer of \$5,000,000 to Dr. Chaim Weizman, right, for use in the establishment of Palestine as a home for the Jews. The conditions have not been made known but it is safe to guess that they are made in a way to bind Palestine to British imperialism more than it is now. Palestine is getting great support from Jewish capitalists the world over—but not such good support from workers who look much more kindly on the new autonomous Jewish republic now part of the Soviet Union.

The New Magazine

Supplement of **THE DAILY WORKER**

ALEX. BITTELMAN,
Editor,

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SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1926

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The Triumphant Exploiter of the World



By Fred Ellis

THE COMING DAY OF LABOR INDEPENDENCE

ONE hundred and fifty years ago the young American capitalist class initiated and led a successful revolution against the rule of Great Britain. It was a socially necessary and progressive step which was greeted and applauded by revolutionists all over the world.

Today the capitalists of the United States would like to forget the revolutionary nature of the struggle for independence. They would pay dearly to obliterate the memory of the armed uprising of the masses against the British aristocracy, which was led by their own forefathers.

In 1776, the American capitalists were leading a revolution.

In 1926, they are mobilizing all their resources to forestall, prevent, and crush revolution.

READ the Declaration of Independence. It is a splendid and inspiring document in many respects, despite the fact that it represents and champions the interests of the capitalists. The power of the document, the thing that makes it live even today, is its defiant and uncompromising attitude towards oppression, its flaming call to revolt and victory.

What was the source of this red-blooded, invincible upsurge of revolutionary and humanitarian sentiment that is running thru the Declaration of Independence?

It is to be found in the fact that the American capitalists of 1776 were in a sense an oppressed class. The ruler of the colonies was the British king and the British aristocracy. Under this rule, the American merchants and manufacturers couldn't live. The further development of American industry and commerce was practically impossible.

Hence the bitter hatred against British rule. Hence the iron determination on the part of the American capitalists to overthrow and destroy the rule of the British aristocracy. Hence the unconquerable urge to power—towards the establishment of an independent republic.

THE revolution of 1776 was a capitalist revolution. It accomplished substantially the same kind of a change in the political system of the United States as was accomplished in France by the Great Revolution of 1789, and partially in Germany—in 1848.

It was inspired and led by the bourgeoisie—by the merchants, manufacturers and bankers. It was participated in by the masses

—by the artisans, the workers and the farmers. These masses fought and bled to insure the victory of a capitalist regime. But in doing so they have created the conditions for their own revolution which will abolish capitalism and establish the rule of the workers and farmers.

The American capitalists of 1776 took part in the revolution AS A CLASS. They were fully conscious of what they wanted. They were fighting for a government controlled by the capitalists. And they got it.

The American workers, artisans and farmers of 1776 took part in the revolution AS A MASS. They were conscious only of the oppression under which they lived, and which became unbearable. They were anxious for a change, for some measure of relief. They thought they were fighting for real freedom and equality of opportunity. And in this they were mistaken and disappointed.

The day of independence of the American workers and poor farmers is yet to come.

THE New World of 1776 is no more. What we are having today in the United States should be called the Newer World.

From thirteen small colonies with only the beginning of an industrial economy to a full-fledged and mature modern capitalist country.

From a dependency of the British king to the position of the dominant world power.

From a nation oppressed and exploited by the British aristocracy to the most powerful oppressor of nations on earth.

From a young capitalist country struggling for independence to an imperialist giant holding in its strangulating grasp most of the republics of Central and South America and a growing portion of other colonial nations.

In 1776 the American capitalist class declared its independence from the British king and aristocracy.

In 1926 the American working class faces the historic task of declaring its own independence and of initiating the struggle for a workers' and farmers' government.

THE day of working class independence is coming. Its consummation rests primarily upon a faster and more intensive growth of class consciousness among the workers.

(Continued on next page—page 2)

The Triumphant Exploiter of the World.

(Continued from page 1)

Great masses of workers are still following the lead of the capitalists. This is manifested most clearly by the fact that the republican and democratic parties continue to receive the support of considerable numbers of workers.

In a sense, the American workers of today are politically more backward than the American capitalists were in 1776.

As far back as a hundred and fifty years ago, most of the American merchants and manufacturers had already realized, what may be properly termed, the need for **INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION BY THE CAPITALISTS AS A CLASS.** These merchants and manufacturers consequently broke with the dominant political leadership of that time—the king and the aristocracy. Why? Because that leadership was supplied by a class whose interests were hostile to the immediate and historic interests of the young capitalist class of America. These young American capitalists were no longer satisfied to be led politically by their class enemies. Hence, the Declaration of Independence, the Revolutionary War and the triumphant establishment of an independent capitalist government in America.

Today, one hundred and fifty years after the declaration of independence by the American capitalists, the conditions have become ripe for a second declaration of independence—the political independence of the American workers from the leadership and tutelage of their class enemies, the capitalists.

INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION BY LABOR is the central idea symbolizing the historic necessity for the political liberation of the American working class.

A Labor Party, based upon the trade unions and including all other labor organizations, is at this day the concrete expression and the practical instrument for making labor's independence a reality.

An alliance between the politically organized workers on the one hand and the organized farmers on the other hand is the only effective means for the upbuilding of a political power that would be strong enough to struggle against and combat the political and economic domination of the capitalists.

—ALEX. BITTELMAN.

Has American Labor Revolutionary Traditions?

FOR decades any sign of militancy on the part of the American workers has been met with the cry of "Those damned foreigners." Capitalism and its agents among the labor bureaucracy has been at great pains to instill into the minds of the workers the belief that class consciousness, class struggle and revolution are essentially "foreign" and un-American, and that labor's role in this country has always been what they are trying to make it today—a passive appendage of the master class and its submissive slave.

Nothing can be farther from the reality. As it robs it of everything else, capitalism has robbed labor of a past that it might be dangerous for it to remember. For despite the fact that the American labor movement may have had even more than its fair share of yellow "leaders" and self-seeking politicians, the American proletariat has a history of stubborn and heroic struggle—sometimes more conscious, sometimes less conscious—but always along definite class lines and for definite class issues—that reaches far back into the early years of the republic.

In the course of the last century thousands of workers in this country fell fighting as workers and in the workers' cause. Hidden away in yellowing newspaper files, in the pages of musty and forgotten old histories and in the memories of veteran fighters in the class war, are scores of tales of mass action, of brilliant and audacious triumphs wrested thru sheer force of reckless daring and high-hearted courage in the face of overwhelming odds, of resistance to the death in the face of defeat, as well as countless repetitions of the familiar epic of solidarity and dogged endurance thru months of slow starvation during lockouts and strikes. And scores of grim instances, too, that it is well for American workers to know and remember, of the clubbing and bloody massacre of defenseless men and women and children by federal

troops, and militia, and police and mine guards and just plain thugs in capitalism's employ.

In most European countries the leading engagements in the class struggle of that land are widely known among the workers, forming a proletarian tradition and source of inspiration for today's conflict. But here partly, perhaps, because of the vastness of the land, and the isolation of many of the communities in which those battles, particularly the miners' and the rail-roads, were fought; partly, perhaps, because of the hurry of life that leaves little time for remembering; but mostly because of the devout wish of the labor bureaucracy to keep the movement entrusted to their tender care free from every taint of class struggle, past, present or future, that it may be wholly seemly and respectable in the eyes of their masters—the vast majority of the workers have only the vaguest conception of their heritage as members of the American proletariat.

With next week's issue of the **DAILY WORKER** Magazine Section will commence a series of sketches of the high spots in the class struggle in this country (a thorough treatment would demand many thick volumes). It is planned to rehearse the half-forgotten details of the famous strikes like the Homestead and Pullman and Colorado, adding comment from the contemporary labor press giving the struggle thru the eyes of the workers of the period; to deal, besides, with other strikes and clashes that are practically unknown, tho no less hotly fought, if on a smaller scale, and to tell something of those early struggles in the days of the first coming to power of capitalism that are of such significance in the history of American labor, such as the general strike of 1877 that swept the country like a great conflagration, striking terror into the hearts of the bourgeoisie and causing them to exclaim, "The Commune is here!"

A. S.

A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

"THE BAT."

SOME years ago when we were at the tender age of transition from short pants to long ones, detective stories kept us up many nights. We read them in bed and up to the wee hours of the morning, despite the watchfulness of our parents to prevent it. We were obliged to burn the lamp very low (there was no gas or electric light in the room) to avoid waking the folks, and the dim lights and creepy shadows in all corners provided a weird background that helped to raise goose-flesh all over us.

"The Bat" is just such a movie story. Tho it did not give up the thrill of our youth, it was really good fun. Three distinct plots inter-cross each other to keep you guessing until the last minute as to who is "the bat"—the mysterious "killer" and thief, who is finally captured by the clever detective. There is robbery, murder, secret doors and secret passages from which dead bodies drop out! Shadows are played up by clever photography; lights go out mysteriously—you will find all the elements of the good old hokum that will prove good fun (or are you too jaded for such "nonsense"? and about which you will laugh thruout.

Louise Fazenda, comedienne of pie-throwing comedies of the past, plays in her old make-up for "comedy relief," of which there is plenty, both with her characterization of a stupid maid and that of a "hick" detective. Both are ancient burlesque laugh provokers, but you will find them still working in good order.

We found after seeing this picture that we still like "mystery" stories. We don't read them any more for lack of time, but in the movies they still give us the impression they are not give you some as well or you can write us and tell the pop-eyed world what little we know about movies—which very likely you may think is plenty.

About ninety per cent of the pictures we see, before having seen them give us the impression they are not worth seeing. And after we have seen them the percentage is usually higher. Mystery stories and comedy, outside of a few truly worth while films we recall, still give us what little pleasure we can get from the movies.

"The Bat" as a play was a success. It looks like one in the movies. And now you can read it as a book as well, which makes it a profitable brain child for the author. You will likely waste your time reading the book, but you

will get a lot of good fun out of seeing the movie. Spooky and weird nonsense, that's true, but worth-while diversion if in need of an hour's relief after a hard day's grind of rolling up profits for your master. W. C.

"KIKI."

Kiki is a horrible example of what happens to a French play when it is sterilized to meet the demands of American morality. The heroine is meant to be an audacious little hoyden brought up on the streets of Montmartre; in the original she may have been a piquant and intriguing character. But since counter to all consistency of both plot and character, Kiki's technical virtue must be preserved intact at all costs until the marriage ring is safely in sight, the result is a fatuous and vulgar mess.

The manager of the theater from which Kiki has been fired after being a chorus girl for a night takes her to his home, after a wild drunk in a cafe. He says: "Kiki, have you ever been kissed?" She replies, looking heavenward in starry-eyed innocence: "I never knew my mother." And so it goes.

Despite Kiki's ostentatious and painful purity, the part, which has some good lines, might be tolerably carried off by one of the many vivacious flappers flapping around the movies at the moment. But, evidently, the star is the thing, and Norma Talmadge, with her mature face and figure and heavy kittenishness, makes it ridiculous and very dull.

"PARIS."

Montmartre is also the scene of "Paris," a picture with a fairly foolish plot, but with good acting and remarkably beautiful and distinguished photography. There is a typical Charles Ray hero, an amiable and lavish American millionaire who goes around exuding dollars and chivalry, and heaps gifts upon the Apache heroine in his efforts to win her. He is rather more foolish even than the law in these cases allows. But the Apache girl and her lover, a singularly handsome pair—Crawford is her name, I think—act with a fire and intensity that really carries conviction. The swift grace of their movements combine with the fine photography to produce some scenes that are far above the usual movie level. It may be noted with satisfaction that the lady turns down the amiable millionaire for the impecunious and wholly unvirtuous Apache desperado.

A. S.

As the Russians See Them



Gloria Swanson



Douglas Fairbanks



A. Nielsen

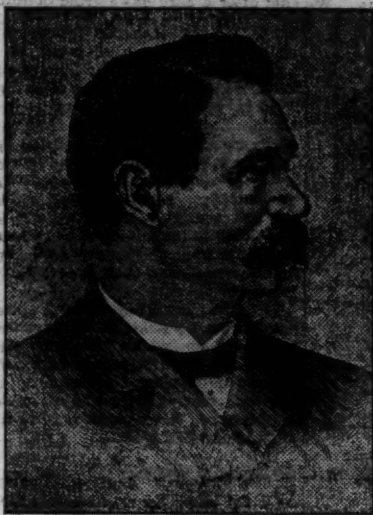
In Memory

By JIM WATERS.

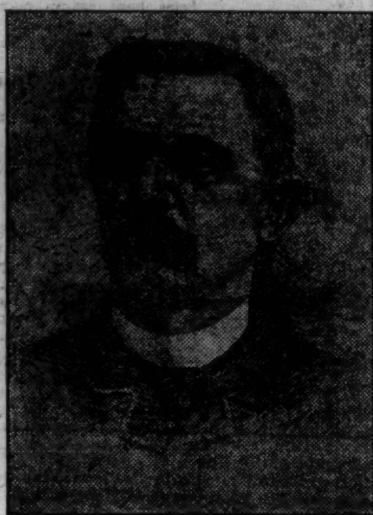
I remember, a shriek,
A crash of falling walls,
And groans of death.
We dug him out of a snarl
Of broken scaffolding, bleeding and numb,
And laid him on an old door.
He swung his head like a top
And talked about Jesus,
His kids and his old woman.
When the doctor came, he was dead.
I remember, six ragged kids
And a red-eyed old woman who couldn't cry
Staring vacantly at the corner as he read:
"Mike Surrento's death is the will of God."

Labor in Early American History

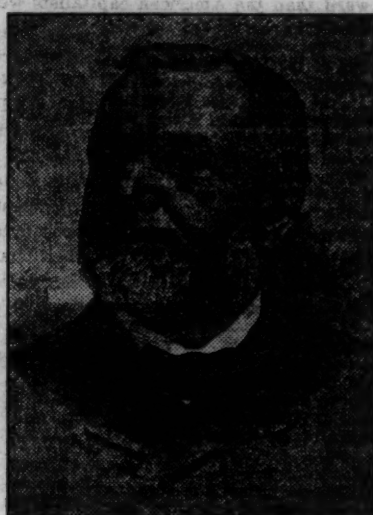
Leaders of the 1880's—Organizations—Struggles



JOHN McBRIDE
President Ohio Coal Miners' Union.



GEORGE HARRIS
President Amalgamated Association
of Miners and Mine Laborers.



PETER M. ARTHUR
Grand Chief Brotherhood Locomotive
Engineers.

PROBABLY the first labor organ ever printed in the United States was the *Workingman's Advocate*, which began publication in 1825 by the Evans brothers. This publication, after a few years, gave place to the *Daily Sentinel*, and this, in turn, to the *Young America*, which last printed at its head the first American labor platform, consisting of twelve demands, as follows:

First. The right of man to the soil. Vote yourself a farm.

Second. Down with monopolies, especially the United States Bank.

Third. Freedom of public lands.

Fourth. Homesteads made inalienable.

Fifth. Abolition of all laws for the collection of debts.

Sixth. A general bankrupt law.

Seventh. A lien of the laborer upon his own work for his wages.

Eighth. Abolition of imprisonment for debt.

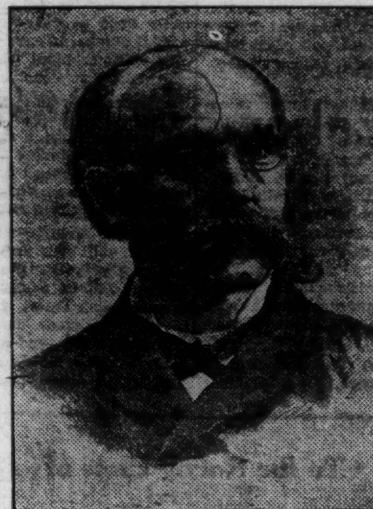
Ninth. Equal rights for women with men in all respects.

Tenth. Abolition of chattel slavery, and of wage slavery.

Eleventh. Land limitation to one hundred and sixty acres; no person after the passage of this law to become possessed of more than that amount of land. But when a land monopolist died his heirs were to take each his legal number of acres, and be compelled to sell the overplus, using the proceeds as they pleased.

Twelfth. Mails in the United States to run on the Sabbath.

THE first American trade union of which there is authentic record was the New York Society of Journey-men Shipwrights, incorporated on the 3rd of April, 1803.



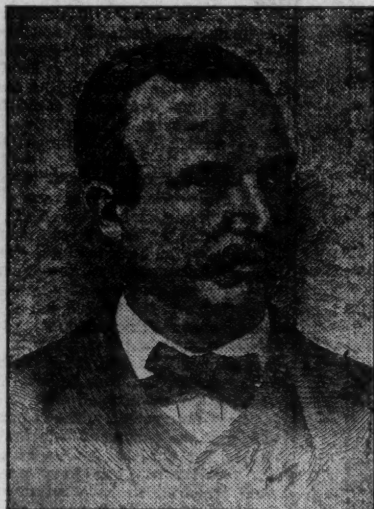
T. V. POWDERLY
Grand Master Workman Knight of
Labor.

THE "sailors' strike" in New York City, in 1802, was probably the first in America. The sailors demanded of the ship owners an increase to \$14 a month instead of \$10. They quit work and paraded in streets with a band, inducing their shipmates to join the procession. The constables turned out, arrested the leader, locked him in jail, and put a summary end to the strike under the conspiracy statute.

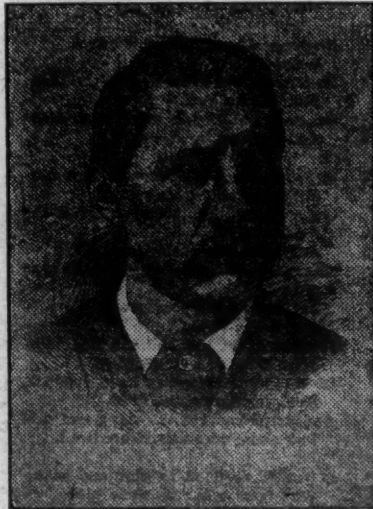
Thirty-five years later this conspiracy statute was bitterly assailed in a labor pamphlet which said "The laws have made it a just a meritorious act that capitalists shall combine to strip the man of labor of his earnings, whereas if mechanics (workers) combine to raise wages the laws punish them as conspirators against the good of society, and the dungeon awaits them as it does the robber."

The first victory of the workers against this law was won in the famous "Journeyman Bootmakers' case" in Massachusetts in 1842. The prosecution brought against the bootmakers' union, under the old conspiracy laws, was then decided in favor of the defendants.

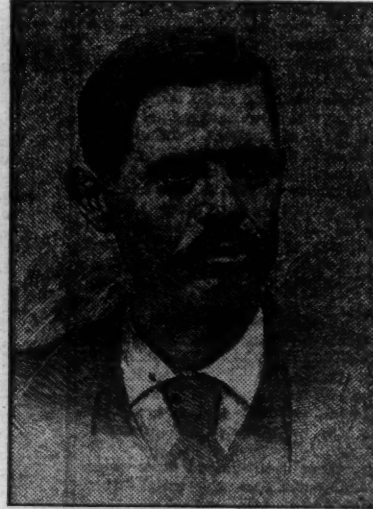
THE first labor representative to the United States congress was elected during Jackson's second administration. His name was Ely Moore, president of the General Trades Unions of the City of New York, in 1833.



P. F. McGUIRE
Secretary Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners.



WM. WEIHE
President Amalgamated Iron and
Steel Workers.



WM. AMISON
President International Typographical
Union.

New Days in Old England

The Big Battle Opens.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THERE were two British governments sitting in London on the morning of May 4, when the first line of defense of the army of labor was thrown into the struggle to defend the miners, in what developed to be the greatest general strike in human history from the point of view of forces arrayed, one against the other, tho it ended in a debacle hardly without parallel in the records of the labor movement of any country.

At Downing street the executive committee of the capitalist class, which was solidly behind the coal owners sat and acted with vigor. They had no illusions about the challenge to the government involved in the general strike, tho being quite well aware that the leaders of the General Council had no more ambition to overthrow the government than had the prince of Wales, who had returned from a continental watering place to do his duty at the home front as his good friends on the capitalist press told us. He flew home in an airplane and was not heard of any more until after the strike was over, when the papers announced that he had to go grouse hunting in Scotland in order to recuperate after his arduous toil during the crisis.

Eccleston Square was the seat of the industrial government which did not realize it was a government. Neither did it want to. Here was quartered the high command of the labor forces, with Ernest Bevin, the "Dockers' K. C." general in command.

The statue of Lord Nelson, in Trafalgar Square, looked down on a group of buildings in which were housed as worried a set of British officials as ever presided over the destinies of the empire. Not since the Spanish armada threatened the "tight little isle" in the days of the "Virgin Queen" were there so many evil forebodings floating thru the air of Whitehall.

All the capitalist papers, with the exception of the Daily Mail and a few others, were on the streets screeching like deceived prostitutes. Yet they knew what they were talking about. There was no division here. Most of them had words of praise for J. H. Thomas.

Pictures showed Mr. Thomas shedding tears all over the town. He was their man.

Motorcycles with message-bearers dashed out of Whitehall to all parts of the country. The government knew it was at war, and it did not know how long it would be able to depend on the telegraph.

Similar sights could be witnessed at Eccleston Square. Here is an excerpt from an announcement that appeared on May 3 in the Daily Herald:

"The T. U. C. appeals to all friends and supporters who have motor cars to place them and their own services at the disposal of the Movement in order to maintain a complete chain of communication between district and district." This also looked as if the T. U. C. knew it was at war.

There were plenty of motorcycles, with engines running and riders in the saddle, waiting at all trade union headquarters. They also rushed madly to all parts of England, Scotland and Wales with dispatches. The government dared not interfere.

As a matter of fact, the government was as weak as a cat during the first days of the strike. The legend "By Permission of the T. U. C." carried more weight in many parts of England than "On His Majesty's Service."

THE Welsh chambermaid in the hotel where I stayed was humming a song as she worked. I suspected the language was Welsh, and so it was. Being curious, I inquired what it was all about, and she told me that the song was in praise of the prince of Wales.

Her three brothers and father were on strike and she was certain they would fight to win.

"What do they do when they are on strike?" I asked.

"They go out on the hills and kill sheep," she replied. "Sure, they won't be hungry as long as there is anything to eat."



"But what about the prince? Surely he has no interest in the miners."

"Oh, yes, he loves them. You know I went down to Hyde Park last Sunday to hear him speak. I often go there to hear the Red Flag and the Welsh singers. There is a lot of singing in Hyde Park. There is Irish singing there, too, but the Welsh always beat the Irish singing."

"Did the prince speak last Sunday?"

"No," she replied, rather sorrowfully.

"That's that," said I to myself, as went out to see what I could see. Every conceivable kind of vehicle was in the streets. The congestion was almost perfect. The taxi drivers were not yet out, but a pair of cornless feet was the quickest means of locomotion.

I went into a barber shop on Fleet street for a shave. This was on the first day of the strike. A jovial fellow bearing all the scars of a journalist (mostly on his nose) entered and remarked to the barber: "Well, I see that you are not on strike yet!" "Not yet," replied the barber. "But who knows? Next week, perhaps you may be walking around with a pair of whiskers that would make any one of the Smith Brothers turn green with envy. Are you going to fight for your king and country this time?"

"Like hell I am. I did that once and once was enough. I am for labor

in this scrap. The holding up of the Daily Mail was the best thing that was ever done in this country."

It was not difficult to run into that kind of sentiment around town, particularly where workers of any category of labor congregated.

There was a different atmosphere on the Strand and the nearer one got to Whitehall the tougher it got. This is where the building that houses the Morning Post plant is located. The Post is the leading organ of British fascism and it was this plant that the government "commandeered" in order to be in a position to issue the "British Gazette." It was rumored that the Daily Mail people were quite angry with the government because the Carmelite House plant was not selected. The Post got considerable advertising out of the use of its plant and no doubt a bonus in cash besides.

Winston Churchill came as near being a dictator during the strike as he and his chief aids would publicly admit. He wrote the articles in the Gazette, signed "By a Cabinet Minister."

Churchill is extremely unpopular in England with most sections of the population, the fascists alone, perhaps, excepted. But he is aggressive and an extreme labor hater. He was the man to give the trade unions the "whiff of grape shot." And he was perfectly ready to draw blood.

Churchill drove up to the triangu-

lar Post building about midnight on May 3. About five hundred scowling trade unionists were watching the clumsy efforts of a few dozen scabs trying to unload print paper off a truck. Little by little the hum of conversation increased. Most of the on-lookers were printers. Police were stationed at short distances from each other around the square. I spoke to a little man at my side and made an uncomplimentary remark on the skill of the blacklegs. A policeman cocked his ear and walked over to an inspector who stood in the middle of the square. The latter immediately called his force together and gave them orders to disperse the crowd.

On the following evening I accompanied Charles Ashleigh to a printers' meeting somewhere around Fleet street, and the first person I laid eyes on was the worker I accosted on the previous evening. He was a member of Natsopa, the organization that stopped the Daily Mail.

OPPOSITE the Bank of England, right in the heart of the city a boy was selling the British Worker. Nobody particularly cared what kind of a paper it was, but they grabbed it. It was not the most fertile ground to drop the labor seed on, but the newsboy did not care as long as he was getting the coppers.

A typical burlesque stage Englishman emerged from one of the counting houses and dashed for the newsboy. "Paper," he asked. He was handed a British Worker. Gazing at it rather abstractedly, he passed the penny to the newsboy with a slow motion movement. When he recovered his senses he muttered audibly, "By George! A labor paper." Yes, the sacred precincts of the city was being invaded by the proletariat.

On the Strand opposite Charing Cross Station a plump lady was sampling the wares of a mushroom newsboy (his boyhood days were only a memory). He had quite a collection of sheets issued by enterprising merchants. A very effective method of advertising. All the news, if such it may be termed, was from the British Broadcasting Company, a government monopoly, and the most lying institution that ever used the air.

I asked the old news vendor for a copy of the British Gazette. He went to hunt for a copy. "Stirring days," I remarked to the lady. "The country is pretty well tied up." She burst into fury. "These labor leaders should be shot," she said. "The government should call out the Grenadier Guards and give the cattle a lesson."

"Don't you think the government broke off negotiations rather precipitately?" I observed. The lady grew purple. "Negotiate with that rabble!" she snorted. Then some more suggestions as to the use of gunpowder. "They must be taught to know their place," was her parting shot.

A newsboy in front of the postoffice at Trafalgar Square did not have a copy of the British Gazette, but he promised to have a copy for me about 12 noon. When I returned he handed me a British Worker. I asked for a Chicago Tribune, Paris edition. This was the third day of the strike. Nothing doing. Scotland Yard would not allow him to carry the Trib. Why?

On the previous day he was shouting his wares, and a Tory M. P. who was passing by thought the contents of the paper as heralded by the young lad was favorable to the workers. Lloyd George said something in behalf of the miners and blamed the government for breaking off negotiations. "Free speech" did not work in England any more. The M. P. called a bobby and asked him to arrest the newsboy on the ground that he was inciting the public. The constable looked at the paper and said that the stories justified the lad, so he could not arrest him. The Tory was far from satisfied, so he went down to Scotland Yard and returned with an inspector. The latter warned the newsboy to be careful in the future and told him that he could not secure any more Tribunes until the strike was over. He kept his word.

To the Ruling Class of England.

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

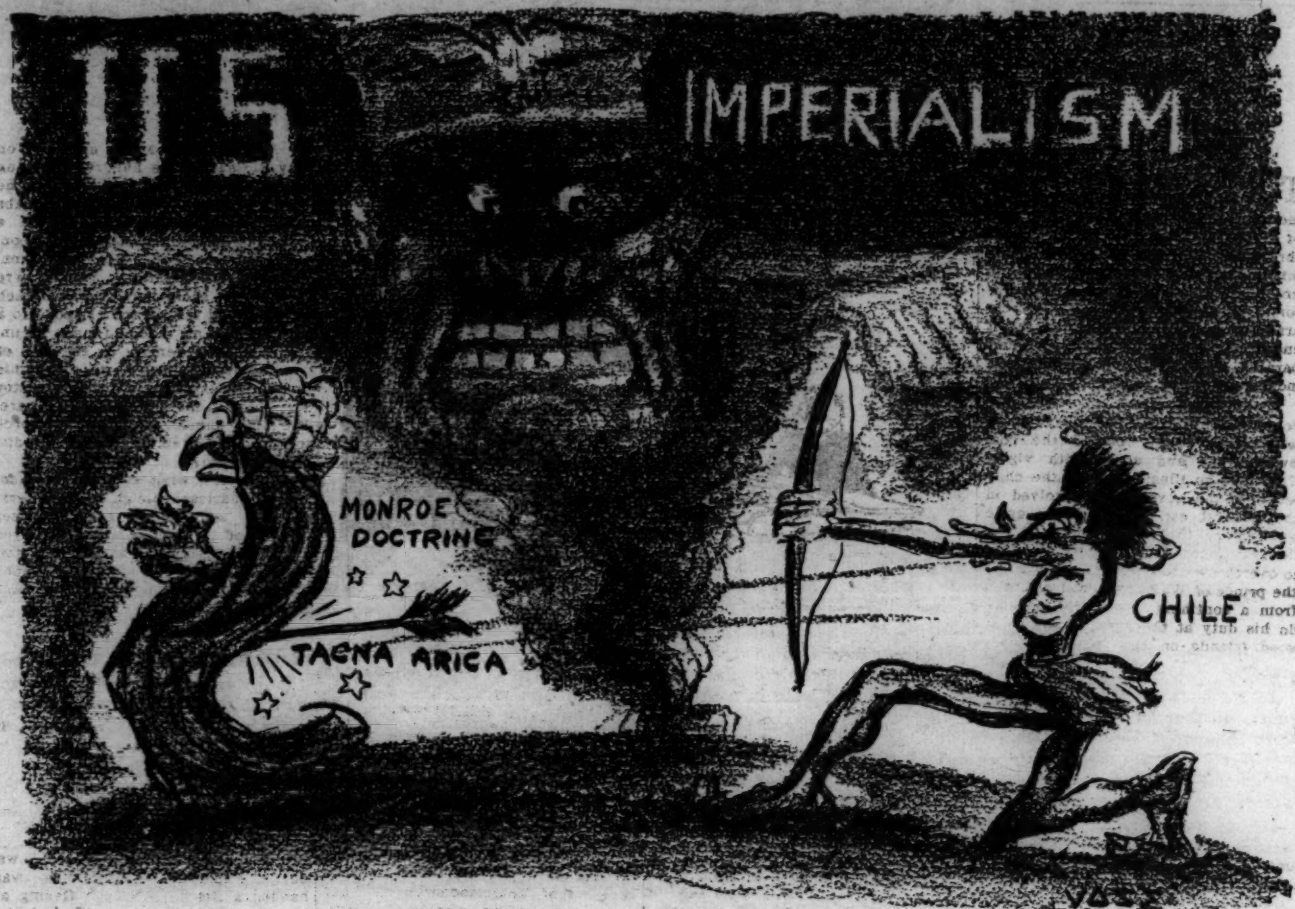
O you have need to plot and plan,
My lords and ladies gay,
Against the common working man
Who dares to speak today,
Against the common working man
Who has a thing to say.

No longer heedful of his place,
Respectful of his lord,
He stands and looks you in the face
And damns you with a word,
He stands and looks you in the face
And buckles on a sword.

Such insolence must not be borne,
My lords and ladies gay;
Come blow the trumpet, wind the horn,
And loose the pack away,
The pack of cringing hounds you scorn
Yet urge upon your prey.

For you must kill and kill and kill,
Wipe out the red with red,
Of blood and slaughter have your fill,
And trample on the dead,
And drive back to the mine and mill
The slave who raised his head.

O you have need to plot and plan,
Who boast your blood is blue,
Against the common working man
Who dares to challenge you,
Yet hearken, as you plot and plan
Yet hearken! as you plot and plan



The American Continent

By Harrison George

WHOLE libraries have been written on the events of the last 150 years, years which have changed the face of the world, let alone the aspects of American life, in a way that would unquestionably strike dumb with amazement those who a century and a half ago believed their own puny power and their own social arrangements to be the last word in civilization.

Nothing can give us the sense of the transitory nature of social systems and governments better than a peek at the past. Our space allows only a little peek, however. But, projecting ourselves back to 1776, our first gasp of astonishment comes at the realization of the dissolution of the old Spanish empire.

Spain claimed the great bulk of the western hemisphere, though it must be said that Spain, France and England, all claimed, some at the same time, that immense territory laying west of the Mississippi River in the North American section of the American continent. Land grants from the British crown often provided that the "grantees" could begin to claim land on the Atlantic seaboard and go as far as they liked, the grants reading "from ocean to ocean," there being the general idea that the land stopped somewhere and ran up against an ocean. But it didn't make much difference then, because Teapote Dome had not yet been discovered and the Indians, the 100 per centers of those days, had the idea they owned it, too.

The Indians of both North and South were generally hospitable and kindly people, but when the white man began to enslave them, to drive them to work in mines with whips and hot irons, as did the Spanish conquerors, or to steal their lands on a claim that some European monarch had given the white man a piece of paper, and to massacre them without mercy for trespassing, the Indians fought with marvellous heroism. The year of 1776 falls only in the third quarter of the four hundred years of time that the Indian forced the heralds of capitalism to walk abroad with rifles.

The thirteen colonies on the Atlantic seaboard were, of course, British in 1776. England had ousted France from Canada, claimed by France on the ground of Cartier's voyage. The great Mississippi valley, then called Louisiana, had changed hands, as usual, by exchange between the European monarchs, but was at the time claimed by France. Mexico stretched clear up to Oregon and still belonged to Spain, as did Florida.

Spain held her empire under the same iron hand with which she seized it. The territory was divided in four vice-royalties, Mexico, Peru, La Plata and New Granada. Besides these Spain had five so-called "captain generalships," something like modern Wall Streets' hold on Porto Rico and Haiti. These five were Yucatan, Guatemala, Chile, Venezuela and Cuba. Brazil was still a colony of Portugal.

The most ghastly massacres and tortures were visited upon the Indians by Spaniards to make them efficient slaves. Spain demanded gold and raw materials, and that everything manufactured be for Spain. Colonial governorships were well paid absolutions, stained with the blood of countless Indian slaves. Colonists were not even allowed to grow vines or olive trees, and everything cost six times its price in Spain. No books but religious ones were allowed in the New World. The Indians who were not slaves in mines were serfs, bound to the soil. Over this spectacle of blood and empire the same church which only last month produced the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago spread the halo of divine approval.

ENGLAND had the monopoly by agreement with Spain for furnishing still more slaves, Negroes, hunted down like animals in Africa, to New Spain. But England, moved by France's alliance with Spain, aided New Spain when it began its fight for independence, which continued from 1810 to 1826.

"If France has Spain," cried Canning in parliament, "at least it shall be Spain without the Indies. We have called a New World into existence to redress the balance of the old." It

was the twilight of Spain in the New World.

But England, too, had her "mercantile imperialism." Her governors sent to the American colonies in the North different only in degree from those of Spain, and were—be it said—almost as bad as the fathers of our country. These latter gentry were the rising capitalist element whose interests were conflicting with those of British business. The mercantile theory of England was that the colonies should not produce finished commodities, but should buy these from England, and send over raw materials and receive all goods, in British bottoms.

The ship-building class of New England, the manufacturing and trading class in the northern and middle colonies, and the big plantation owners in the south were the real owners and bosses of the colonies and, summoning the small landlords, wage slaves, bond slaves and chattel slaves behind them, "proclaimed liberty thruout the land and unto all the inhabitants thereof" just 150 years ago.

It needs no specially discerning eye to discover that we in 1926 have not yet caught up with that proclamation of 150 years ago. "Liberty" to the rising capitalist class meant free trade; equality, their right to share the robbery of the toilers with the nobility; and "fraternity" was to be defined as the great brotherhood of stockholders.

THE United States today is, so far as wealth is concerned, in the hands of a few. Nobody but some incurable liberals and sections of the middle class really believe in democracy, for the good reason that there is none. More than forty families have in excess of \$100,000,000 each. More than one hundred other families have over \$50,000,000 each. More than three hundred families have in excess of \$20,000,000 each. Even the "B. & O. plan" and the Watson-Parker law can't advance democracy a hair's breadth in the face of this sort of thing, this real oligarchy.

There are men richer than Solomon ever dreamed in every industry of this country. In oil, steel, coal, beef, cop-

per, railroads, traction, telephones, radio, power, tobacco, rubber, sugar, flour, armaments and shipping a handful of men rule the destinies of tens of millions.

The average wage of the factory workers is less than \$25 a week. The cost of living for a family of five is a minimum, for health, of \$2,200. A great percentage of farmers are tenants, another great percentage are mortgaged. The majority barely make ends meet—and sometimes they don't meet. New combines of already great corporations are of daily occurrence. The machinery constantly improves, the conditions of the ones who make it and use it grow steadily worse. There's an awful swag being made away with by the capitalist class as a whole. Like a spider in the center of a web of modern industry, the financial imperialists, the credit monopoly, rules over all, units all, lives upon all.

Wall Street has taken the place of Cortes in Mexico and Pizarro in Peru. It bosses with cruel fist the little republics of Central America. It is steadily driving British imperialism, which had built up its power in Latin America for a hundred years, into a subordinate position. It has but recently, in Brazil's withdrawal from the (British) league of nations, shown its probably final hegemony in that country of marvelous wealth. It has made Canada dependent upon New York instead of London, and is reaching over the whole world to claim the prize of financial overlordship.

One hundred and fifty years is not a long time, yet it is long enough to have shown how ephemeral are the powers of a ruling class. In that short space the mercantile imperialism of Spain has vanished utterly. That of the British has changed to financial imperialism and it, too, is being crushed. United States financial imperialism, which is giving its British rival the coup de grace, is flourishing over a volcano, a volcano now dormant and inactive it is true, but filled with explosive millions of wage workers who must sooner or later overthrow it or perish.

It will not need another 150 years, either; nor fifty.

THE FATHERS

By Thurber Lewis

THE Fourth of July has come again. Once more, a document called the Declaration of Independence is recited in the school-rooms and from flag-draped platforms by little children and grown men, equally innocent of all but the simplest and most doctored details of its birth—and blissfully unaware that it has long since died except in Independence Day rhetoric.

On this day too are recounted the heroic stories of the fathers of our country. Great, epical stories they are. Not a word, not a gesture came from these exalted and pious founders of a great republic that was not godliness itself. All noble men who lived, fought and died for liberty. They sacrificed their lives upon the altar of battle and travail that freedom and democracy might be born to flourish for the future generations of a whole continent. Thus, the school-books, thus from the rostrum of congress and thus from the thousands of other rostrums annually erected for Fourth of July orators.

Just who were these fathers? Just what interest did they have in independence and liberty? More important yet: what part in this struggle for liberty did the mass of the American people of the time play and what was the attitude of the fathers towards them?

Let us take five of the outstanding founding fathers. Let us examine who they were and what they did, not in the ingenuous terms of an idolizing and over-zealous historian but in the manner of an impartial editor of a Revolutionary War "Who's Who." We will take Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin and Hamilton. These men are representative.

George Washington's father was a wealthy Virginia plantation owner. At the age of sixteen he became a surveyor for a powerful land company. Later on he was sent by large West Virginia and Pennsylvania land speculators to plot the Allegheny and Ohio valleys. The French came down from the north and built a fort on the present site of Pittsburgh. Washington was chosen as a messenger to warn the French to leave. His efforts failed. War was declared and he was given command of regulars under General Braddock in the attack upon Fort Duquesne. After the war, he retired, much enriched to his estate, at Mount Vernon. For fifteen years he led the life of a rich country gentleman planter. He was one of the largest slave-holders in the southern colonies. His marriage brought him an additional \$100,000 and made him one of the wealthiest men in the colonies. When the British parliament, by the Quebec act extended the jurisdiction of Canada over the western country, Washington was saved some 30,000 acres of his speculative holdings only by the outbreak of the revolutionary war. A rich man, a good soldier, he became commander-in-chief of the Continental army. The war was won as much by the laxness of General Howe and the absence of a consistent and well-supported campaign on the part of the British as it was by the courage and hardiness of the volunteers who, fighting for freedom, were left, after the conflict, in a more degraded position than before. Land that was promised to them in the event of victory became the object of speculations which the most revered of the fathers thought nothing of exploiting. But Washington became a hero. As a hero, he fitted into the new regime to become the first president. He died much richer than he was born. He was an aristocrat of the first water. Liberty for him meant liberty from England and meant freedom from the competition of English traders and capitalists. For him, the masses were so many different kinds of slaves put here to do the fighting, the work and to carry the heavy burdens for propertied gentlemen's comfort.

JOHN ADAMS, the second president of the United States and another of the founding fathers was an extremely rich Massachusetts lawyer. He came of a wealthy family, graduated from Harvard and later built a very profitable clientele for himself among New England shippers and manufacturers. His first bid for fame was his leadership in the struggle against the "stamp act"—one of the impositions by means



of which the traders and manufacturers of England hoped to stifle the nascent and promising trade of the colonies.

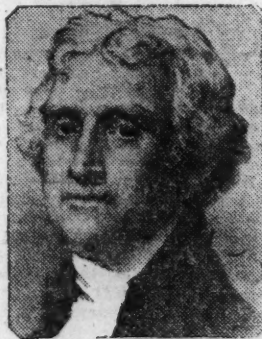
John Hancock, another signer of the Declaration of Independence was one of the richest of the colonial merchant princes and dealt extensively in contraband. John Adams was his counsel before the British Admiralty Court in Boston in a suit for recovery of \$500,000 alleged to have been incurred by Hancock as a smuggler—this at the same hour the first blood was flowing in Lexington.

During the negotiations for peace, John Jay, Adams and Benj. Franklin were the commissioners for the colonies. Franklin was sympathetic to France but Adams and Jay were distrustful of their ally and contrary to their instructions dealt direct with the British commissioners without consulting France. However, when the matter of Atlantic fishing rights was discussed, Adams and Jay (first chief justice of the Supreme Court) fought tooth and nail for their former New England clients.

Adams, even after the revolution, had distinctly monarchist tendencies. He was one of the die-hards of the reactionary Federalist party that elected him president. During his term of office he was responsible for the passage of the infamous "Alien and Sedition Laws," expressly framed to suppress freedom of speech and press. He was a consistent advocate of the rights of the propertied classes to hegemony in the state. He himself had an income of \$25,000 a year. He was blunt in his expressions of contempt for the "lower classes."

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the author of the Declaration of Independence, was of a different type than most of the influential men of the revolution and the constitutional convention. He was an individualist and had, unlike the most, certain broad principles that he clung to. But he too was an aristocrat. He was not imbued with too much love of the workers. Like Washington, he was a Virginia tobacco grower. He was a lawyer.

He represented, before and after the revolution, not the more powerful sea-board plantation owners but the up-land cotton raisers, the home manufacturers and the frontiersmen, to whom his philosophy of individualism appealed. He became president after the iniquitous and high-handed administration of Adams and Hamilton had so discredited the Federalist party, that the Whigs, with Jefferson at their head and supported by the back-woods farmers and the small sec-



Thomas Jefferson

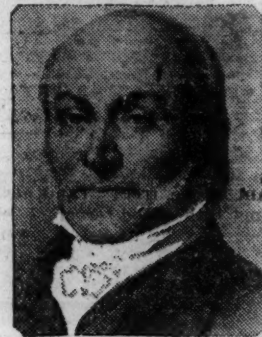
tion of the working class that had a vote won the election by a small margin after the deciding vote was given to congress.

But the power of property had been strongly entrenched and was here to stay. Jefferson rode into office talking of the revolution accomplished by his election. But McMaster observes:

"The men who in 1800 voted for Adams, could in 1804 see no reason whatever for voting against Jefferson. Scarcely a federal institution was missed. They saw the debt, the bank, the navy still preserved; they saw a broad construction of the constitution, a strong government exercising the rights of sovereignty, and growing more national day by day and they gave it a hearty support as a government administered in the principles for which, ever since the constitution was in force, they had contended."

The principle here referred to was, a strongly centralized government in which the decisive power is wielded by property. Thus "Jeffersonian Democracy" about which Tammany Hall politicians still like to prate is disclosed as merely another form which the dominance of wealth and estate took on at the expense of the exploited masses.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, who, with James Madison, was the controlling influence of the Federalist party was the stoutest of reactionaries. He was the chief protagonist of empowering property with the greatest possible authority. He was the outstanding exponent of a strongly centralized government because the merchants and manufacturers whose interests he represented



John Adams

required a centralized state force for the growth of their enterprises.

He too was at heart a monarchist. But the democratic sentiments that had been sown for the purpose of getting the people of the colonies to revolt against the crown was not so easily banished. Hamilton and his colleagues were put to the job of making the best of it by forcing the states to accept a constitution that would in any event guarantee the decisive power to the class that had engineered the revolution.

Hamilton's greatest contribution to the class in whose early battles he was the most spirited fighter was his violent suppression of what was known as the "Whiskey rebellion." The frontiersmen of Pennsylvania had for decades sown corn and distilled it into whiskey. Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, drafted a spirits tax, the imposition of which was vigorously resisted by the frontiersmen. Hamilton persuaded Washington to give him an army of 15,000 men to march into the locality. This overwhelming show of force set a precedent for the national government to interfere in the affairs of the states and to enforce the decrees of a centralized, property-controlled state. By this act, control was vested in the class that to this day holds the strings of the state power in its grip.

Hamilton, with Robert Morris and other "revolutionary" financiers grew rich out of the revolution and the class hegemony that followed it. He organized the first bank in New York and hesitated not at all to use his position as secretary of the treasury to favor his institution. During the war, as the confidential agent of John B. Church, Hamilton made a fortune out of the commissary department of the revolutionary army. Later, when the division of spoils came, he made several more fortunes in land speculation, land that had been promised to the veterans.

One needs only to read the "Federalist," an organ of the banking and manufacturing interests in which most of the writing was done by Hamilton, to discover in what utter contempt

Americans Shall Be Free - - A Modern Morality Play

By Michael Gold

The stage is in darkness. Looming up are pedestals of various sizes, on each one a oak figure. Three on each side of the stage; and in the centre is the tallest figure all.)

Chased by a spotlight, a man comes sliding downward from the wings at the climax of a roll of drums and rattle of broken glass. He is fully dressed, in hat, coat, shoes, etc., has no trousers on—only B. V. D.'s. He looks about him wildly.)

1: My God, I must stop sliding. I've slid all the way from New Rochelle; if I can't stop I'll land in the ocean at Coney Island. Now, down, down to hell; sliding! (Pulls himself together.) There, I've stopped. Low, ironical laughter off stage.) But they're laughing at me again. I can't escape. What's wrong with me anyway? Tears his hair, beats his breast, and sobs.) Yes, they're right; I'm a toad, a worm, an ant-eater, a buzzard; they're right to laugh at me. A roach, a snake, a peanut, a limburger, a prohibition agent! I'm a sinner, yes, laugh at me! But I can't stand it any more. Where's the exit? Where is the exit? Runs in a circle, flapping his arms.) Be calm, choose your exit now, and walk, don't run! For Christ's sake, don't run. (Laughs.) Oh, my God, there's no exit. No exit! Is this a dream? Where am I? I'll stand on my head and find out. (he does so) No, it doesn't help; (laughter) I'm lost, lost, lost, (laughs himself) and I can't find the exit. (A shot is fired, then bells and broken glass. He screams and falls on his knees.) Oh, God, I haven't prayed for twenty years. But forgive me; I admit fully I've done a great wrong, but what is it? What is my sin? It haunts me; it tortures me; and I can't discover what it is. What'll I do? I've always been a loyal member of the Elks, so, God, you must tell me what I did. I want to be saved. I want to be free! (another shot and he screams with added terror) Tell me, O Lord, I'll do anything to be forgiven. I'll go to church; I'll quit poker and bootleg; I'll join the national guard—anything. I'll eat more Bran for breakfast; shave with more Mennen's soap; I'll become a better American. Wear Boston garters round my neck; use that good gas, smoke Prince Albert, the joy-smoke; anything you say, O Lord. Heinz's 57 varieties; cascarets, peruna, walk a mile for a Camel. Anything anything—only tell me my sin!

(The spotlight shifts to first figure, which drops its cloak.)

First Figure (solemnly): Your sin is lying.

Man: (frantically): Lying? Lying? Yes, I'm a liar, but I have to be in my business. I'm a salesman for used cars and I lie to support my wife and children. Every one does; you must admit that.

First Figure: You're a liar. (Resumes cloak; spotlight is switched off to next figure; ironic laughter.)

Man: But everyone's a liar in America. That isn't what bothers me. It must be some other sin.

Second Figure: (Uncloaking, etc.) Your sin is pride.

Man: Pride? You're joking. I'm not proud, except of my wife and house and children and job and dog and face and bank account and town and state and nation and color of skin and the fact I'm not a foreigner—

Second Figure: Your sin is pride. (Cloaks.)

Man: No, no. I'm just normal that way; that isn't my sin. My sin still hurts me. (laughter) And I still hear them laughing at me. I'm a criminal. Why do they turn from me? (dashes around in circle and stops before third figure.)

Third Figure: You are covetous.

Man: (tearfully) Covetous? Covetous? All I want is a million dollars, that's all. That's all. Isn't that reasonable? I'll quit when I get that. A million dollars. A man couldn't really be happy with less. Everyone thinks the same, don't they? Covetous?

Third Figure: You are covetous.

Man: No, you haven't helped me. It still hurts inside. (laughter) Everyone knows what's wrong with me, but they won't tell me. (does a series of hop, skip and jumps about stage and then stops short before fourth figure.)

Fourth Figure: Stupidity Sloth.

Man: (amazed and indignant) Me stupid? Why, I'm a ten-thousand-dollar-a-year man! And a Harvard man!

Fourth Figure: (with a sneer) Stupid! Stupid! (much laughter)

Man: Oh, my God, it's getting worse. What'll I do? Where'll I hide myself? I'll hang myself; that'll end it all. (finds a rope, and goes up to fifth figure.) Won't anybody tell me what's wrong with me? For the last time!

Fifth Figure: You blaspheme against creative life. Commercialism, blasphemy.

Man: Blasphemy? Me? Yes, I swear a little; but even ministers swear nowadays. It's a sign that you're two-fisted, hairy-chested,

100% American.

Fifth Figure: Blasphemy! (great laughter.)

Man: (rushing to sixth figure). Nobody will tell me. All they do is laugh and turn from me. They're kidding me—me, who has always been one of the boys. I'll do the hanging from this tree.

Sixth Figure: Lust, lust, lust!

Man: Lust? Lust? But not in my own town. Only when I'm on the road, or in Havana, Cuba.

Sixth Figure: Lust, lust, lust, and leg-shows. (shots are fired, much laughter, broken glass, lightning, thunder, a bull-roarer, drums, whistles, etc., then an awful crash, darkness. When the spotlight is flashed on again, the man is prostrate before the seventh figure.)

Man: (sobbing) I'm lcked. I can't even hang myself. O, God, I come before you, a good and solid \$10,000 a year Americano. I know I'm a sinner but I can't find out what my sin is. God, I'm not perfect, but belong to the Elks, and I have a good standing at the bank, and a good job. I sold Liberty bonds during the war. I love my wife and kiddies. I love my automobile, and grease the crankcase every month. I love my flag. Thou knowest well I eat Bran, smoke Camels, use a Gillette—do anything. Thou wouldst have a good Americano do. So why am I suffering now? What is wrong with me? Why won't someone tell me my sin?

Seventh Figure: (unveiling to reveal a white-clad angel with a flaming sword.) Thy sin is (bends down and whispers word in his ear.)

Man: (screaming) No, no, no! Not that! And none of my friends told me. I'm ruined, ruined!

Seventh Figure: (aloud and with grandeur) Halitosis! Halitosis!

Man: (sobbing) Then there's no hope?

Seventh Figure: (solemnly) There is always hope for Americans. (she lifts her sword, and points upward.) A huge electric sign flashes into the legend:

LISTERINE!

The orchestra plays Yankee Doodle with queer, sour lively notes; there is crashing, lightning, thunder, bells, sirens, drums, shots, and what-not. Man is seen standing with lifted arms and joyful illuminated face. Curtain.

is particular father held the working masses of "democracy."

ENJAMIN FRANKLIN is to this day regarded as one of the great prophets of business. He was in many ways a remarkable man. His literary and scientific achievements were creditable. But he was also a business man of great wealth. For example he had no scruples out as he said "turning an honest penny" speculating in the traffic of servant contracts—lands for white slaves brought here from Europe serve long terms in the most abject servitude. As an accomplished economist, he was one of the early protagonists of the young colonial capitalism. He was, before the revolution the postmaster general of the colonies for many years. After the revolution he served as a diplomat abroad and did many a good turn for American trade and shipping. He was opposed to opening the lands to the west for free settlement because, as he put it, a man would not work for wages when he could have free land to exploit himself.

"The Poor Richard" myth that has been built around this prosperous entrepreneur remains to this day one of the central tenets of the Rourian and Kiwanis faith. Benjamin Franklin as body and soul a member of the class of merchants and land owners whose sole purpose in evolution was economic freedom—the right to exploit and make profit free from alien restraint.

SUCH in brief and only too inadequately is the story of five of the fathers. They were all wealthy. They were all aristocrats. They were all exploiters. They modeled a government that served admirably the interests of their class and its heirs to this very day.

What of the toilers? What of the tillers and blacksmiths and carpenters, the workers? They fought the revolution. They were cajoled by the high-sounding and humanitarian phrases of the Declaration of Independence. After the revolution they found their lot unchanged. It was many years before any but the propertied were given the merest rights of suffrage. It was many years before trade unions battled their way out

of illegality. The exploitation of the workers in America after the revolution was every whit as intensive as it was before. Debtors' prisons continued to hold cheated and unfortunate members of the "lower classes." And on top of all this, a few, the "fathers included" grew richer and richer in the new freedom that allowed profits to remain in New York, Boston and Philadelphia instead of being scotched by London.

—And on every Fourth of July the same tales of epic devotion to liberty and sacrifice for freedom are told. The lineal descendants of that brave band of conspirators who won the freedom of unlimited exploitation keep alive the heroic legends—and continue to exploit.

Important Facts

THE tyrannical regulations of New England factory management in President Jackson's time were the subject of many and bitter complaints by the workers. For resting or amusing themselves on Sunday, instead of going to church, they were fined by the mill owners, who also taxed the workers to aid in supporting the churches out of their scanty earnings. During working hours the workers were locked in the mills as cattle in a barn, and out of working hours the employers claimed the right of controlling their actions, as absolutely as any southern planter did with the Negroes.

THE few labor organizations that existed previous to the revolution were mainly social and political in their nature. The Caulkers' Club of Boston was one of the earliest of these. It took an active part in the agitation preceding the battle of Lexington, and its younger members were foremost in the demonstrations against the British soldiery, which culminated in the "Boston massacre" of March, 1770.

The End of the Dress Rehearsal

We are publishing herewith the third and last of a series of three sketches on the British General Strike sent to the New Magazine from London by Florence Parker.

By FLORENCE PARKER.

DISMAY, astonishment and blasphemy were rampant when the news came thru that the general strike had been called off.

Old men strikers who still sang "God Save the King" at the end of strike meetings and who did not quite approve of the young women comrades smoking cigarettes, were disgusted at the action of "Judas." H. Thomas to whom they had been for years so pathetically loyal.

"What's the matter with the general council?"

"Who's put the wind up them? Just as we were setting in to win, too."

"Yah, leaders! Afraid of their jobs, that's all. If the workers were not such bloody sheep, there'd be no need jobs going for shepherds."

This last remark was made by a young man whose vitriolic tongue had often a source of anxiety to the more elderly members of the strike committee. But there did seem, so often, to be something in what he said. This time, especially.

"If this T. U. C. won't carry on the job properly for us, then we'll have to find another T. U. C. that will," said a builder's laborer spitting reflectively.

"We've been let down badly somehow, there's no doubt about that," said a transport worker who had been quite a moderate at the beginning of the strike.

"Eh, but we've been . . . fools to put men like Thomas up there to represent us, this was from an old railway worker who had supported 'Judas' hundreds of times.

Brown was definite. He knew his mind at last and he spoke it. Right at this moment he stepped into the revolutionary movement and cast aside uncaringly the political respectability and industrial apathy of past years.

"What is wanted is all power to the workers," he said. "And that's the job of the T. U. C. of the general council, of this 'ere strike committee and, by God, (Brown was well in the grip of things now) it's my job too."

"Garn, you're a Bolshevik," said a scoffing bus driver.

"That's the stuff to give 'em, Comrade Brown," said a young woman comrade, lighting still another cigarette, in spite of the obviously disapproving glances of the elderly comrades. "All power to the workers, don't forget to spare a copper for the out-of-work trade union leaders." And so saying she swung out of the room banging into everyone with the knapsack which Brown had good reason to believe carried "seditious literature."

"Well, strike's over, we may as well get back home. Work again tomorrow."

The voice of Mr. Brown floated out of the stifling atmosphere of the crowded hall; it floated into the street and is still floating across Great Britain unobserved by the general public or even by the special strike police.

"Someone told me," she said, "that this was only a dress rehearsal. Well there's been a good deal of rehearsing and a fair amount of dressing up, between steel helmets, and special constable's armlets, not to mention a few thousand yards of red ribbon. If this is the dress rehearsal, what'll the real performance be like, I wonder. Well we'll be in it all right, Brown and I. Steel helmets, indeed!"

The Revolt of the Sidewalks

By SAMUEL A. HERMAN.

WALKING north on Sheridan Road with all the time in the world at one's disposal, being unemployed, a person will probably notice the pretty mansions, and spacious homes of the moneyed class. A stranger especially may be interested in the type of people one meets there or in the classy appearing machines, among which Rolls-Royces are especially noticeable by their frequency. But I was not a stranger to this city nor a stranger entirely to the neighborhood. What struck me one fine day when the sun felt unusually good-natured and smiled down upon the city with golden rays of sunlight, was the sidewalks my feet passed over as I strolled along. Smooth sidewalks they were that made me feel like walking on and on and on, never stopping, nor resting but keeping in motion everlastingly. The faces of the sidewalks were not pinched, nor wrinkled, and I failed to discover one that was broken down from too much toil. Rather were they slick, and well fed and content with life as they stretched along for blocks ahead of me. Costly shoes passed over them that were worn on feet housed in costly hose of the finest silks. Canes of the rarest woods lightly tickled the sidewalks, carried in the hands of idlers who wore the finest of gloves. Carriages with babies sleeping in them were rolled pleasantly along by the maids of wealthy families. The sidewalks upheld their easy burdens pleasantly and smiled back at the sun above. Life to them was one long uneventful Nirvana without pain or troubles of any sort. So, impregnated with their optimistic outlook on life, I glided along until the sun went to sleep beneath the blanket of night.

A week passed. The day was chilly with an eastern wind that blew dust into the eyes making walking extremely unpleasant. So finding myself on Taylor St., I boarded a car going west. It occurred to me to look again at sidewalks, so I glanced thru the window. The sidewalks seemed racing east as the car sped in the opposite direction. And what sidewalks I saw! Pinched, thin, broken down by years of heavy burdens, cracked and wrinkled, and all dried up as if suffering from stomach disorders. Gloomy sidewalks, narrow poverty-stricken sidewalks, sickly, despairing and round shouldered sidewalks rushed by me in one confusing bewildering mob, rushed on and on dizzily into the distance. I forgot for a moment that they actually were standing still. The apparent became the real to my excited imagination. The revolution was on I said to myself. These downtrodden sidewalks are refusing to be slaves any longer while the easy going sidewalks of Sheridan Road bask in the sunshine. They are demanding that the aristocratic sidewalks do their share of the work, that they carry their portion of the weight in the city. They are demanding their lot of the sunshine and joy, their due amount of the rest and comfort. They are rushing to meet the idlers of the north side and put an end to their lazy existence. The crash is on! The class struggle has intensified until the proletarian sidewalks are up in revolt. A newer society will soon be formed wherein all sidewalks will enjoy leisure and work hand in hand together, where work and play will be synonyms, where every sidewalk will do its share cheerfully. Three cheers for the sidewalks of toil!

A Democratic Lady

By PAULINE SCHULMAN.

STROLLING along on 43rd street, New York, I noticed that the doors of Aeolian Hall were free and open for everybody. Aeolian Hall is known as a "high brow" concert auditorium and who would not like to listen to good music? So I entered. On the stage were seated ladies and gentlemen, dressed as for a performance, the ladies in gorgeous evening gowns, the gentlemen in black tuxedos. A tall slender girl arose—I thought she was going to sing—but instead she began to talk, introducing herself as the chairman of the meeting for the evening. The meeting, it appeared, was called for the purpose to "safeguard medical freedom," and to "protect personal rights." Also to protest against compulsory vaccination.

The chairman then introduced one of the speakers, Miss L. R. Sire, president of the Women's Democratic Club. Miss Sire began her speech by telling the audience that she was very busy and surely would not have come to this meeting had she not realized "the great importance and significance" of her presence. Miss Sire further explained her opposition to those who take healthy human beings, particularly children, and inject rotten serum into their blood.

"What we will have to do," said Miss Sire, "is to fight against this inhuman practice." She virtually commanded all "to unite all forces and fight the battle of righteousness." "Yes, a united front is what we need and must have," and with still greater emphasis she exclaimed: "This is a call to arms."

When I heard the last remark, the call to arms, I looked around me to see whether there were any uniformed men with brass buttons present, who would yank Miss Sire off the stage and hustle her into a patrol wagon. But I soon realized that none of the guardians of the law were present, and even if there were any about they surely would not have dared to compel a lady in a beaded evening gown to board a patrol wagon. That conveyance is for the present reserved for the "convenience" of striking women and girls.

Miss Sire spoke of "the hungry children going to school with empty stomachs, and that the legislature and congress are not doing anything for them." She also touched on the "housing problem."

Listening to this harangue, I said to myself:

"It is too bad that at this meeting one cannot enter into a discussion, or

at least ask questions. What would your first question be were you permitted to ask one?"

"Why," said I, "the first question I would ask Miss Sire would be no other than the following: Since you know that the democratic and republican parties are not doing anything for the public, why do you support either party?" Then I would relate the incident of the student in one of the classes of Columbia University, who asked for a definition of the word "proletariat." The definition as given by the instructor was thus: "Proletarians are those who toil; who maintain themselves by means of producing wealth for others, who do not possess any property and have to live from hand to mouth. There is another class of people called the bourgeoisie who derive their income not from their own labors, but from the toil of the proletariat."

"Well," would I continue, "since your party, Miss Sire, is not only in favor of private ownership, but also protects the rights of private property which breeds these same diseases into the social body that the rotten serum of which you speak breeds in the human body—then why do you work for that party of yours?" Another question would I ask Miss Sire: "If capital is not the agency which injects the rotten serum into the social body, then what is the cause of wholesale legalized murder which is called war, what is the cause of prostitution, theft and murder?" Miss Sire in her speech mentioned "the mob in broadcloth and high hats, who with clubs in their hands, rule and control the state, because they are well organized. We, too, must unite and the slogan shall be 'one for all and all for one.' Then I would have asked one more question: "Tell me, Miss Sire, this: Suppose you were to see striking workers of a certain industry on the picket line, would you speak to them of 'unity,' 'solidarity,' 'one for all and all for one,' as you have spoken here to us tonight? If so, tell me, did you raise your voice in behalf of the 16,000 men and women who are out on strike in Passaic, N. J.? No, you did not, and never would, because this would be against the principles of your party, for the party you represent protects not human beings, but capital, which is a greater menace to mankind than your pernicious serum."

I would have asked many more similar questions, but this was not a meeting for discussion. This was a "call to arms." A call to arms by those who can utter nice words, but who can do nothing else except talk.

THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly

Edited by Charmion Oliver

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No. 6

Charmion Oliver Wins All Day Sucker!

Charmion Oliver writes: "I am a member of the Lenin Group of San Francisco, and am eleven years old. I have written for 'The Young Comrade' and as I am candy hungry I would win that all day sucker."

AND SHE DID!

Just look at the dandy things she sent in, and boy, you ought to see the swell all day sucker Johnny Red sent her!

POEM

By Charmion Oliver.

San Francisco, Cal. The workers are alive, but they act like they are dead,

Because they give the bosses all and go hungry instead.

Their faults are quite many, but the bosses have only two . . .

Everything they say and everything they do.



Here you see Johnny Red taking a picture of his new dog "Revolution." "It's like this," Johnny was telling the photographer; "In the last inning we had three men on base and we needed four runs to win the game. Skinny Jones hit one on the nose to the outfield. Before anyone could get it, 'Revolution' grabbed the ball and ran home with it and everybody scored and Skinny got a home-run. We won the game and everybody chipped in to get 'Revolution's' picture taken. That's some dog, mister!"

"You're right, boy, that's the first ball-playing dog I ever saw" the photographer said as he winked to his helper.

NOTICE!

"A fairy story by Charmion Oliver in next Saturday's issue of the Tiny Worker. Be sure to read it."

Phoebe Steinberg Assistant Editor of THE ISSUE.

A little Chicago comrade sent in such a nice little poem she is made honorary editor of this issue together with Charmion Oliver. You'll like it—just read:

"NOTHER WAY

By

Phoebe Steinberg,

Chicago, Ill.

Little drops of

water,

Poured into the

milk,

Clothe the Capital-

ist family

in diamonds and

silk.

Wasn't that good?

We hope Phoebe

writes more.

SOME MORE

By C. Oliver.

Now for the all-

day-sucker—The

reason that teach-

ers tell little boys

they "might be

president some

day!"

The teacher fears

that the boy will

grow up to be a

bandit as most

boys hope to be

and she's just

teaching him to be

dishonest in a

other way and at

the same time keep

out of jail!

Isn't Charmion

rough? Anyway,

she gets the all day

sucker!

Second Thoughts on the Fourth of July

By JAY LOVESTONE.

PRIOR to this year we communists in America called the day on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, July fourth. It occupied just the same place ideologically, politically, that July fifth, or sixth, or June thirtieth did. Until 1926 it had very little significance as a historic day for us.

This is the first time that we speak of the Fourth of July. This day assumes a real significance for us.

We must look out against any Americanization craze in our Party. In the bourgeois sense of the word, Americanization is a very dangerous thing. In the bolshevik sense of the word, Americanization at once affords a hope for the future and practical results in the present.

To speak of Americanizing our Party in the bolshevik sense of the word, means to speak of the Party adopting tactics based on the objective conditions. Examination of these objective conditions will indicate that historical traditions much as they appear to the superficial observer as abstract forces, are in reality very concrete elements, very substantial phases of the objective conditions at hand and transmitted.

The American bourgeoisie have always prided themselves on saying that there are no classes in the United States, never have been, and never can be. The history of America, like the history of any other country, is the history of class struggle. The first American Revolution is a gigantic class struggle. If we scratch the surface of the historical evidence of the first American Revolution, we will find that the Civil War was a class war. This Revolution grew out of conflict of economic class interests. It was not a single event; it was the climax of a series of events.

It is not my purpose to describe any battles or skirmishes or deal with the military disasters or victories of the contending forces of the first American Revolution. Such investigations are relatively unimportant for

the American workers in 1926. What is timely for us at this time is to trace certain facts of the first American Revolution, to see what lessons we can draw from this tremendously significant historical event and to see how the experiences of our forefathers stack up in the light of the estimates of these experiences given by our bourgeoisie. More than that, what is most valuable for us is to compare the tactics, the practices and activities of the American masses and their leaders in 1776 with the advice now being given to the American workers by those whom they still, unfortunately in the main, recognize as leaders today.

Much ink is being spilled by the robed, untitled and well-paid defenders of the present system in their attacks on the opponents of the capitalist order. These apologists of the exploiting class are shouting against the revolutionists. They are yelling against a dictatorship by the proletariat. They are ranting against the use of force. They say that is foreign, that is un-American. They are yelling from the housetops against the American workers having anything to do with other workers from the different countries in their struggles against the bosses. The official historians and editors of our ruling class are working overtime propagating the idea that the present form of the American government is eternal, and that it affords the workers of this country an opportunity in pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

Let us examine these "eternal truths" that are hurled so gratuitously by the exploiters at the workingman.

It ill becomes the defenders of the bourgeois class which is a small minority of our population to speak of the sanctity, of the inviolability of the majority rule. American democracy today is the most crass, the in spots well camouflaged, expression of minority rule in the interests of a minority, at the costly expense of the vast majority of the population, in the world.

The American workers can very

well draw inspiration on the question of majority and minority from the experiences of the first American Revolution. The workers and exploited farmers of this country are the overwhelming majority of this country. But in view of the fact that the capitalists who are a small minority are speaking so much against the Communist Party because it frankly says that the proletarian revolution at the outset may be initiated by a minority in the interests of the great majority, it is worth while to analyze the background of the first American Revolution for extremely valuable lessons.

At the time of the first American Revolution the Patriots (those who were against the government) were in a minority. The Loyalists (those who were for the then existing government) were numerically very strong. The conscious supporters of the government at that time were at least a third of the entire colonial population. They formed a majority in such important colonies as New York, South Carolina, and Pennsylvania. It is estimated that at least 100,000 persons who were for maintaining the government existing then in America, were exiled by the revolutionists. Their property was confiscated. They were tarred and feathered and they were treated much more roughly in many respects than the Czarists who were for maintaining the old reactionary government in Russia were by the Bolsheviks. The Communists of today can learn many lessons from the American Revolutionists of 1776 in treatment of counter revolutionists, of Loyalists, of Tories. The noted historian, Adams, in his book "New England in the Revolution" declares that "More colonials served in the Imperial than the Revolutionary army." He further says, "If we accept the estimate that at the beginning of the war one third of the people were in favor of independence, a third of the people were opposed to it, and one third indefinite, it is evident that two thirds could not have been counted upon to sustain the Patriots' (revolutionists,

those against the government) side with any ardor."

Force and Violence.

American workers have been sent to jail for defending themselves against the terrorism of the existing Tory government in the United States. Many states have passed laws which provide for severe jail penalties, and years of imprisonment to be visited upon any worker who dares even insinuate in the most indirect manner that the workers and poor farmers have a right to defend themselves against the brutalities of their exploiters.

In this light it is interesting to recall the declaration of the Continental Congress of 1774, which so forcefully declared:

"We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to the tyranny of irritated masters, or RESISTANCE BY FORCE. THE LATTER IS OUR CHOICE. We have counted the cost of the contest, and find nothing is so dreadful as voluntary slavery."

No more inspiring words have been uttered for American workers by any Communist section of the world.

Let us go on to listen to one of the leaders of the American Revolution, Tom Paine. Incidentally, we should remark that Tom Paine has been much underestimated by the bourgeois historians and has been much neglected. These classic words of Tom Paine mean very much to the American workers today. We should think very seriously of what Tom Paine meant when he said:

"By referring the matter (the grievances against the British ruling class) from arguments to arms, a new point for politics is struck. All plans, preparations, etc., prior to the 19th of April (the battle of Lexington), are like almanacs of last year."

Let the American workers think of Ludlow, Calumet, the Bisbee deportations, the slavery in the mining sections, the tyranny in the steel regions, in the light of these meaningful words of Paine.

The Negro Since 1776

By LOVETT FORT-WHEMAN.

THE American Revolution of 1776 was not a complete national revolution, and its achievements amounted to hardly more than a political severance of British authority, yet remaining economically dependent upon English industry. It was only after the second war of 1812 that the American people were able to enjoy economic independence of England; thus we have the political and economic independence of America arriving at distinct periods in American history. The geographic features of the early republic at once manifest themselves to the evolution of its economic institutions and the differentiation of group interests. The rock-strewn soil of New England, in conjunction with an unfavorable climate, was inimical to the development of agriculture; but, on the contrary, these parts, by virtue of rugged coast line, swift flowing currents, abundant timber land close to the coast line, et al., constituted some of the basic factors conducive to ship building and maritime trade. Altho Negro slavery existed in the New England colonies and continued in those parts for some years after the birth of the republic, slavery in New England was never an important economic benefit. The Negro slave in New England found his chief occupation in the homes of the Puritans as a domestic servant.

But, turning to the tidewater regions of Virginia and the broad, fertile areas of the lower South, natural features at once lend themselves to the rapid development of an agricultural society into which the Negro slaves fitted as an exceedingly important economic asset. This became more so after the invention of the cotton gin, resulting in the increased production of cotton and it becoming a staple commodity of those regions. It was the result of the series of inventions in the treatment of cotton

in the latter part of the 18th century that the Negro slave and the institution of slavery in the Southland took on new and increased economic value and political importance.

Arising out of the new alignment of economic class interests are the political controversies centered about the question of a loose and strict interpretation of the federal constitution. The growing interest of the young commercial and manufacturing class of the North was to be thrown in increasing opposition to the agricultural and slave barons of the South. This opposition and contradistinction of class interests was to find itself reflected in their development of political thought and party organization.

Rise of the Republican Party.

THE birth of the republican party in the middle of the 19th century marks the definite organized attempt of the young manufacturing class of the North to win the reins of the national government in order to legislate in the interest of its class and to defeat the opposing interests of the ruling class of the Southern states. The abolitionist movement was the moral reflection on the question of slavery of this new manufacturing class of the North. The latter class was not only opposed to the extension of slavery into the Southwest, but desired its complete abolition. A slave-owning society bought little in the way of manufactured goods and desired a low tax on imports from England. The bitterness of the struggle between these two classes ever became more intensified, thus culminating in the Civil War in 1861. The emancipation of the Negro slave in 1863 was a war measure, one of the means utilized to break the economic power of the Southern states in rebellion.

Epoch of Reaction.

SOON after the Southern states had been taken back into the Union on a basis of perfect equality and the

spirit of mutual good will had developed between the North and the South, strong political reaction set in against the Negro thruout the South. This was expressed thru legislative acts of political disfranchisement of the Negro, the instituting of Jim Crow cars, mob violence, etc.

Booker T. Washington, the Southern Negro advocate, rose to prominence as the embodied spirit of the Negro's acceptance of the New South with its policy of Negro repression and racial inequalities. The central principle of the Washingtonian philosophy was that the Negro should turn to the soil, to become useful as a basic industrial factor, to postpone an active desire for political power and that industrial education was more necessary to the Negro at that time than the higher branches of learning. It was a philosophy of reconciliation and acceptance.

In opposition to the Washingtonian school of thought on the Negro question there arose in opposition in the North a militant group of Negro leaders having at its head such men as William Monroe Trotter of Boston and Wm. B. DuBois. These men saw in the Booker Washington program servile submission and the ultimate defeat of all that the Civil War had secured for the Negro in respect to his civic and political rights. The group crystallized about Trotter and DuBois stood for a liberalism for the Negro, demanding for him his full-fledged rights and privileges as an American citizen.

With the death of Booker Washington, in 1915, and shortly after America's entry into war, followed by hundreds of thousands of Negroes coming North working in the industrial centers and many going across in the American Expeditionary Forces, liberalism was re-enforced.

The New Negro.

THE World War thruout the world of the oppressed races produced a

profound stir. In America the deep unrest among the American Negroes was a sort of back-fire to President Wilson's 14 points for peace and democracy. During the World War socialist thought began to have its influence upon an appreciable area of young Negroes in the largest cities of the North. But the development of socialist interest and understanding among the Negroes at this time was overshadowed by the rise and phenomenal growth of the Garvey movement, purely a Negro Zionist movement with the African continent as its objective. The Garvey movement has had its strong appeal for the Negro proletarian class, but has always been more or less frowned upon by the Negro petty-bourgeoisie and the intellectual.

Today the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Garvey movement constitute the two most influential liberation movements among American peoples. The former, based upon ideas of Negro nationalism, the latter the achievement of the Negro rights in American society thru the publicity of Negro racial merits and moral suasion. But daily there is growing among the Negro proletariat a group who sees the ultimate solution of the Negro problem in neither of the programs offered by the above organizations. This new group in increasing volumes is clamoring for radical changes in the social structure of the American order. Its central thought is that the social inequality the Negro suffers arises from economic class exploitation and that only thru the abolition of capitalist exploitation can the Negro attain complete emancipation. Today the Negro suffers lynching, Jim Crowism, political disfranchisement, inadequate educational facilities, industrial discrimination, residential segregation, etc. These are his immediate racial problems today, as yesterday.

Remembering the Gary Disaster

Dangers in By-Product Coking

By N. I. KISHOR.

SOME industries will probably never be safe. The dangers of explosion and fire brood over them continuously. The flying bricks and steel, the flaming tar, and the shower of acid at Gary are typical of a by-product coke plant catastrophe.

The dangers in by-product coking are not as apparent as in coal mines and other industries generally listed as "dangerous," and are more likely to be underestimated by the worker when he applies for a job or while he works. But almost every point in a coke plant is a danger point, and this is thoroughly well known to the management and calls for something more than "Safety First" campaigns to bring the risks down to the scientifically irreducible minimum.

By-product coking is one of the most important links in the industrial chain. In fact, the progress of a country toward industrial independence can almost be measured by the size of its by-product coke industry. Of the chief products of the by-product coke plant the coke is indispensable for iron production and the coal tar and benzol serve as the basis of a huge section of the chemicals—aside from the increasing use of benzol as a motor fuel.

When soft coal is heated in the open air, it burns, but when it is heated in a chamber or oven where no air can enter, gas and vapors amounting to about one-fourth of the weight of the coal are driven off. The residue in the oven is a hard mass all coked together. This is coke, which is used in blast furnaces to reduce the iron ore to metal, and also as a more efficient fuel than coal. Of the vapors, some condense almost immediately after leaving the oven in a thick, black, evil-smelling liquid. This is the famous coal tar. The rest of the gas does not condense at all, but is drawn away and used for lighting and heating purposes in homes and factories. This is our ordinary, familiar "gas."

BUT this gas still contains two immensely important substances which must be extracted before the gas is used. By passing the gas thru sulphuric acid, ammonia is washed out of it, forming an important fertilizer. Then by passing the gas thru creosote oil, benzol, with its myriad uses, is extracted.

From the entrance of the coal into the plant the struggle for safety commences. The coal must be crushed before charging into the ovens. Unless special precautions are taken a large amount of coal dust is formed. This dust, if allowed to lie around in warm temperatures, becomes partially coked. In this condition it is explosive. Danger point number one.

From the time the coal is charged into the ovens the danger may be said in general to follow the path of the gas. Fifty to sixty ovens are generally run as one unit, the gas from all these passing from the ovens into a common gas main and being drawn to

the by-product plant by a large pump situated there. This pump (or exhauster) must always be regulated so as to keep a slight pressure in the ovens, a slight pressure in the tar main (where the tar condenses) and a slight suction in the gas main coming to the pump. If the exhauster does not suck hard enough (or if the mains get blocked up—which amounts to the same thing) pressure will accumulate in the ovens, and although an ordinary increase would probably only blow off the doors without doing much harm, a sudden large increase of pressure might blow up the ovens. If the exhauster sucks too hard air will be drawn into the gas main from outside, possibly in a sufficiently large amount to form an explosive mixture with the gas. Once the gas is mixed with air any spark or temporary overheating will cause a terrific explosion.

Beyond the exhauster the gas is under pressure and here gas leaks may be expected. If a small amount of gas escapes the worst it can do is to make the workers somewhat sick. It should be clearly understood that gas is not explosive "by itself" like T. N. T. It is only explosive when mixed with air and when the percentage of gas in the gas-air mixture lies between certain limits. Since gas is less than half as heavy as air, it mounts to the top of the building on escaping, and there would have to be considerable leakage indeed before enough gas would diffuse thru the air to make an explosive mixture. Once this mixture is formed, however, any spark, even a spark of static electricity from a driving belt, will explode it. Any attempt to put the blame for an explosion at this point on "a careless match-thrower" is ridiculous. If a little gas escapes from a leak a match can be safely brought directly up to it and the gas will only catch fire and burn quietly. It will not explode. Only when so much gas has already escaped that the atmosphere nearby consists of an explosive mixture of gas and air can an explosion take place, and not till then. And when this is the case, not even a match is required to set it off. The spark that follows on pulling an electric switch, or a spark of static electricity, is all that is needed.

THERE is another kind of gas that is generated and used in the plant. The coke ovens have to be maintained at a temperature of about 1700 degrees Fahrenheit. They are heated with gas, but with a weaker and cheaper gas than that made in the ovens from the coal. Either "producer gas," "blast-furnace gas" or "blue gas" is used for this purpose. All three are explosive; all three are poisonous, containing high percentages of carbon monoxide. Blue gas has the widest explosive limits and contains about 40 per cent of carbon monoxide, making it intensely poisonous. Even small leaks of such a gas are exceedingly dangerous.

Coming to the fire risks, any place where coal is stored, any place where

dust is allowed to accumulate, presents the danger of spontaneous combustion. Coal tar, creosote and benzol are all highly inflammable. The wells into which the tar runs down from the tar and gas mains and accumulates, are fire risks. All places where tar, creosote or benzol are stored or handled may be the scenes of disastrous fires.

In the benzol plant extreme precaution must be observed. Benzol is capable of penetrating the slightest leak in a pipe or connection—a leak so small that water would not pass through it. Benzol vaporizes readily. The vapor is about three times as heavy as air and therefore has a tendency to accumulate near the floor of a building. It also forms an explosive mixture with air, but in most cases of benzol disasters the first stage is fire, explosions possibly following secondarily. No spark of any kind should ever be permitted in a benzol building. No electric switches (except of the totally-enclosed type) should be allowed. All precautions should be taken against sparks of static electricity from driving belts, etc. Benzol has even been known to acquire a static charge itself, from friction, when passed rapidly thru a pipe, resulting in a spark and a conflagration. For this reason the benzol piping system should be electrically grounded if conditions favor the accumulation of static charges.

Some coke plants sell their coal tar to distillers; others distill it themselves. In the latter case the plant presents still another series of possibilities of disaster. If the tar is wet the distillation proceeds very turbulently, drops of water being vaporized suddenly with almost explosive violence. Cases have been known where the tops have been blown off stills in this way. Blockages due to naphthalene may stop up the vapor pipes leading from the still or the condensers, causing an accumulation of pressure in the still and a consequent explosion. Towards the end of the distillation—particularly if it has been carried too far, partially coking the residue, the bottom of the still may burn thru, precipitating tons of pitch onto the fire.

Naphthalene, one of the products of the distillation—the white flaky material of which moth balls are made—is exceedingly inflammable and generates a terrific heat when burned. A few years ago a naphthalene fire in one of the big distillation companies' plant reduced the entire building to absolute wreckage.

ENOUGH has been given already to show the manifold dangers in by-product coking. And yet only primary dangers have been touched upon. In practice, secondary dangers also cause great loss of life. By secondary dangers are meant those which come into play only when a disaster, such as a fire or explosion, is already in action. For example, an explosion in the by-product plant blows up the

tanks of sulphuric acid ("vitriol") which is used there, and precipitates the acid onto the bodies of those below. The same thing might occur in the benzol plant. Or a fire in the tar distillation plant might heat up the tank of benzol obtained from the distillation sufficiently to cause it to explode. And so on.

Furthermore, only those dangers have been discussed which are capable of giving rise to accidents of the dimensions of a catastrophe. The numerous possibilities of accident thruout the plant which might cause the death of an individual worker here or there have not been mentioned. These are mostly mechanical in nature. The coal crushing plant presents the same dangers as any other crushing plant anywhere else. There are numerous possibilities of accidents among those working on the ovens and around the heavy oven machinery—the coke pusher and the quenching car. The workers who go inside tanks that have contained benzol to clean them out are often taking their lives in their hands. Benzol vapors, being so heavy, are exceedingly difficult to remove from a tank and many a worker has died from benzol poisoning on entering a tank that was supposedly freed from vapor.

In which direction, then, does safety lie? Not in the direction of moral speeches to the employees, safety committees and brigades, and notices "A fire in this plant may cost every man his job." We can be frank and agree with the companies this far: That care on the part of the employees is extremely necessary. And then we can inform them that this only scratches the surface of the safety question. Safety requires two elements: a safe installation, and safe operation. In every part of the plant there is a safe way and an unsafe way in which the apparatus can be installed. There are safe and unsafe types of apparatus. Usually the safe installations are more expensive. Probably, in any particular plant, some of the dangers enumerated here do not exist; they may have been minimized or obviated. There are often special safety devices that cover certain risks. But these also cost money. In general, it may be said that with an unsafe installation, no amount of care in operation can guard against disasters.

In the same way there are safe and unsafe methods of operation. The safe methods usually take longer or are more expensive in other ways. It is easy to trumpet "Safety First" in speeches, in written notices and on signboards, and yet to give verbal instructions or demand certain results that involve unsafe methods of operation. No safe installation can be so foolproof as to guard against unsafe methods of operation.

YET some industries will probably never be absolutely safe. Even under Communism we will still have industrial catastrophes. Industry represents our conquest over Nature. This conquest is woefully incomplete and even under Communism the struggle with Nature will still be going on. We will probably still have an occasional mine disaster, a death roll at sea and in the air, a by-product coke catastrophe. Even increased research will probably never entirely eliminate the danger. The greatest industrial explosion in history—that at Oppau, Germany, in 1921—the explosion of an immense mass of material that is ordinarily never considered explosive, is still unexplained. But the enormous difference lies in this: under Communism industrial disasters will be at the scientifically irreducible minimum.

So long as an economic system prevails which puts profits before life, so long as the machinery of industry is used to enslave the worker to the boss instead of to free the workers from slavery to Nature, disasters like the Gary explosion will be periodical and will be duly noted as "regrettable occurrences." And the motto, "Safety First," should be understood as meaning "Safety First—but be reasonable!"

Historic Dates

1776. The Declaration of Independence of the young commercial and capitalist class of the thirteen colonies from the mother country, England, was made on July 4th.

1789. The United States of America was instituted under the new constitution on March 4, the first step towards centralization since the failure of the loose Articles of Confederation of March 1, 1771. George Washington was chosen the president.

1823. President Monroe sends message to congress, later known as the Monroe Doctrine, establishing America's demand for exclusive control of the Western Hemisphere.

1850. The first international union was started by the "National Convention of Journeymen Printers" in New York. Permanent organization was perfected in 1852 at the Cincinnati convention under the name National Typographical Union.

1856. The first national convention

of the republican party was held in Pittsburgh in February. Its address demanded not the abolition of slavery, but its confinements to existing limits, and a practical demand that the northern capitalist class be given "adequate recognition."

1860. At the opening of the Civil War, in December, a joint resolution of house and senate was passed providing for a constitutional amendment to prohibit the adoption of any future amendment interfering with slavery in any existing state.

1863. Draft riots against conscription took place, during which the enraged people held the city for a few days. In the same year, at the end of February, was created the system of national banks.

1869. Formation of the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor in Philadelphia on Thanksgiving Day, with Uriah S. Stephens at the head.

1870-1. The first units of the Inter-

national Workingmen's Association were formed in the United States.

1881. On November 19, in Pittsburgh, was formed the direct forerunner of the American Federation of Labor, the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada. (A. F. of L. formed December 8, 1886, at Columbus, O.)

1877. The historic railroad strikes, which spread thru east and west, and in which workers held several towns for numerous days, took place.

1898. Declaration of the Spanish-American war on April 20, marking a turning point for American capitalism and the launching of the imperialist era.

1917. Rounding out of America's imperialist career by the entry into the world war in April, following immediately on the second inauguration of Woodrow Wilson, elected because he kept us out of the war.

The Dangers of International Fascism

By HENRI BARBUSSE.

(Speech given before the jury in the trial against Clerd and Bernardon. Paris, April-May, 1926.)

Gentlemen of the jury:

If we wish to penetrate and understand this drama, then we must penetrate the greater and bloodier drama which controls and explains it; and that is the drama of international fascism.

I am, myself, in the midst of the social struggle. I had the opportunity to inquire into its causes and search in its depths. On that account, I shall analyze a definite side of the struggle for you, while, like a witness, I appeal to your human reason and to your judicial conscience.

Today, fascism binds the entire world together or is preparing to do so. Those who have a sense of reality must utter a loud cry of help, a cry of distress, for they see all the threats and all the catastrophes which this seizure of power by the fascists proclaims and signifies.

The true driving forces of fascism are the financial powers which, thanks to the recruiting activity of the press which the rich always have at their disposal, were able to direct the dissatisfaction, the apprehensions and the suffering of the middle and petty bourgeoisie into the path of reaction.

Nobody can deny that the sentence which a great American newspaper expressed a short time ago is fully justified. It said: "If capitalism has always determined human affairs in a greater or less degree, it must be said that this power of capitalism has today achieved its greatest effectiveness. And capitalism, that is, the rule of the money-bag cliques over the entire social life, goes everywhere hand in hand with fascism. It is no secret

in order to oppose an unjust constraint. As a matter of fact, social relationships stand thus: For centuries there has been an exploited and unconscious proletariat. Today it becomes conscious. One may even assert that the class conflict is in no way a new phenomenon of our time; on the contrary, one may much rather say, that only today have we learned to differentiate and to understand. As a matter of fact, the class conflict has always existed, because it was the result of the oppression of a majority by a privileged minority. As a matter of fact, up till today, the working class has been the subjected part. But in spite of its defeats, it has always been a struggle.

The organized proletariat opposes this war of destruction by an order which rests upon the political equality of all, upon the just rule of labor and upon the feeling of unity of the various peoples beyond boundaries which the proletariat deems artificial and criminal.

said that it is everywhere essentially the same. Everywhere it pursues the same goal: To stifle the effort to free the laboring people. But even if the fascist groups of the various countries are separated from one another by their national aspirations, they still have friendly feelings for one another and support one another by their concurrent efforts.

Fascism is weaker or stronger according to the country in which it is active, and consequently unscrupulous in a greater or less degree. It enjoys either the co-operation or the obliging acquiescence of the governments according to its actual successes. It appears everywhere—at least in its beginnings—with the same hypocrisy.

It does not say, "I am fascism." It says, "I am the party of order," which is indeed the most convenient of all lies used to betray the people. Or it describes itself as republican-national patriotic, or it plants another standard. It assumes all possible names. It seeks to confuse us with words. It

keeps all the workers in slavery. Gentlemen of the jury, I saw with my own eyes the devastation which victorious fascism has caused in city and country. A few months ago I travelled thru the east of Europe. I came into closest contact with the unfortunate peoples of Bulgaria, Roumania and Hungary, all of whom are massacred by the white terror. I found down there a seeming tranquility which pierces one's heart, because it is the tranquility of a cemetery. It is impossible to enumerate the individual and mass murders, to picture the injustices and the tortures of the prisoners or of the witnesses of so-called conspiracies—which were in reality invented or intentionally conjured up by those who are called the responsible bearers of power—because there are too many of them.

In France, fascism has not yet completely raised its head. But not much is needed for it to decide to do so, if it continues to enjoy the unheard-of impunity as it has until now. The possibility of a coup d'état is all the more threatening since multi-form fascism is confusing public opinion in a hypocritical manner concerning the true aims of its labor-hating, imperialistic organization, because it—which crowns it all—wraps itself in the tri-colored scarf of democracy.

In our day, we must deeply deprecate the inactivity and the credulity of public opinion which sees the inundation only when the dams are broken. Matteotti had to die at the hand of an assassin first—and he was only one among thousands—before public opinion could recognize Mussolini's true face. The counterfeiting in Hungary, exceeding all power of imagination, was needed first to recognize the true face and practices of Horthy and his circle.

We Celebrate---

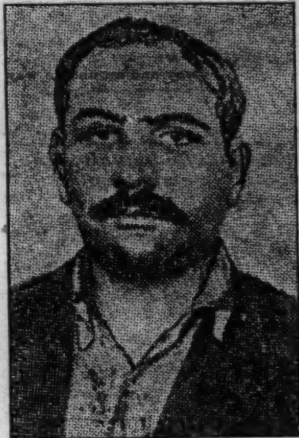
(By Henry George Weiss.)

We celebrate July the Fourth,
The monumental fact that we,
An outlaw band,
Drove from the land
The hosts of English tyranny,
And flung o'erhead
The stripes of red,
The field of blue, the stars of white,
To show the whole wide world that we
Had won the fight—
Democracy!

Had won the fight and would be free
To drive the Indian to his doom,
With plow and spade
To rape and glade
And rear for him a monstrous tomb
Of clanging steel
And whirling wheel;
To kill the deer and fence the plain,
To raise upon his murdered slain
The festering slum—
"OUR KINGDOM COME."

We celebrate—how long, how long!
The day that freed our Money Kings
To unrestricted
Wealth depicted
Buy sable coats and diamond rings,
Buy luxuries
And granaries
Wrung from the labor of the poor—
How long, how long will we endure
The mean estate,
The starveling's fate?

The mean estate, the starveling's fate,
The festering slum, the children dead,
The crumbs, the oaths,
The hungry mouths,
The endless toil for board and bed?
How long, how long
Endure the wrong
Of robbery and persecution?



Clerd

that international fascism has grown thanks to the financial support of the upper bourgeoisie, big business and the banks.

"Fascism arises out of capitalism. It is its logical consequence, its organic product. It is the highest and most violent reaction carried to its utmost extreme, the reaction of the old order against the new."

Fascism has a two-fold aim, a political one, that is, the seizure of the state power, and an economic one, that is the exploitation of labor.

The exploitation of labor is its raison d'être!

The unchaining of fascism, according to the current phrase which is always used in this connection, wants to effect the return to order of the mighty mass of producers, of the city and country workers, who are in reality the essence and the life force of society. It was only in our time that the masses began to open their eyes, began to be amazed at the unheard-of absurdity, that those who should be everything are nothing and that the great mass creates, exerts itself, is hurled into wars which are carried on for a minority of profit-makers, for interests wholly removed from those of the creators. Now that the workers have begun to open their eyes and to be amazed, the first result was their organization and unity

The class conflict, as Lenin said, must lead to the abolition of classes thru the rule and victory of the proletariat. Similarly, it must lead to the abolition of wars between individual peoples, because this victory of the proletariat would create a different, deeper, more sensible and more real class division among mankind than is done by the geographic boundaries and a more enduring unity than diplomatic ties could effect.

On that account, the second aim of fascism is the capture of the state power. It is a question of maintaining the old arbitrary order of oppression, which is closely interwoven with nationalism and imperialism, and to sharpen it.

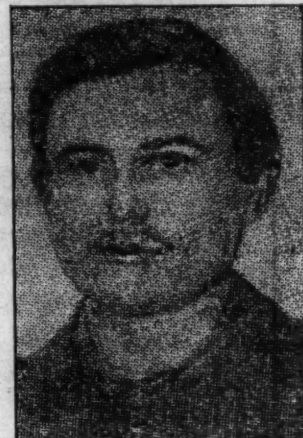
As in the past, they want to force the continuation of the law of war and the destruction of all society thru the principle of rivalry carried to the extreme and of struggle under the slogan, "Everyone for himself," a struggle which is to be carried on between individuals as well as between peoples.

Today, it must be said that fascism exists everywhere. It must also be

forms all kinds of divisions, but at bottom the same kind of people are still involved. We see fascism under the cloak of patriotic or sport associations, and in Hungary alone, merely to pick an example at random, in Hungary, whose army was fixed at 35,000 men by the treaty of Trianon, there is an entire secret fascist army which is at present participating in the civil war, having no other task to fulfill for the moment. It receives its weapons from Italy; lately articles of dress, too, which, however, it has now also ordered from England.

In other countries we see fascism in the form of military societies, anti-semitic students, finally, the countless and perfectly organized divisions of soldiers and officers of the former Wrangel army. All these are the instruments of the fascist scheme. In a large part of Europe, the governments already depend upon this more or less secret and semi-official class-gendarmery.

And everywhere that fascism has obtained a footing, there rages a system of labor-hating robbery, which operates with fear and murder and



Bernardon

First Labor Parade

THE first labor demonstration ever held in America took place in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, 1788. An eye-witness mentions the following trades as being represented in the parade:

There was a federal edifice drawn by ten white horses and followed by 500 architects and house-carpenters; pilots of the port with their boat-builders, sailmakers, clockmakers, watchmakers, shipjoiners, ropemakers, cordwainers, coachpainters, cabinet-makers and chairmakers brickmakers, house, ship and sign painters, porters, weavers, bricklayers, tailors, instrument-makers turners, spinning-wheel-makers, carvers and gilders, coopers, planemakers, whip and canemakers. Then came the blacksmiths, white-smiths, nailers and coachmakers. After them the potters, hatters, wheelwrights, tinplate workers, skinner, breechesmakers, and gloves, printers, bookbinders and stationers, saddlers, stonecutters, bread and biscuit-makers, gunsmiths, coppersmiths, goldsmiths, silversmiths and jewelers, etc.

The Sesqui Centennial in Cartoons By M. P. Bales

YOUNG REVOLUTIONARY CAPITALISM RIDES ITSELF OF THE DOMINATION OF THE BRITISH CROWN AND ARISTOCRACY



THE CIVIL WAR—INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCE CAPITAL OF THE NORTH SECURES A CENTRALIZED FEDERAL GOV'T. FREE LABOR, AND OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP FREE OF HINDRANCE



FULL FLEDGED AMERICAN CAPITALISM ESTABLISHES ITS DOMINION OVER THE PHILIPPINES IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—THE FIRST MILITARY MOVE OF THE U.S. IN THE FIELD OF IMPERIALIST CONQUEST



IMPERIALIST WORLD WAR—THE U.S. ENTERED THIS WAR FULLY CONSCIOUS OF THE GREAT PROSPECTS FOR WORLD DOMINATION BY AMERICAN IMPERIALISM



BIGGEST IMPERIALIST POWER ON EARTH AFTER THE WAR!



PRESENT DAY AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

STRONGLY CENTRALIZED FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



STAY WITH ME BOYS, AN YOU'LL WEAR DIAMONDS

CLASS-CLABBEREATER

HORSES HORSES HORSES!



TO WORKERS & FARMERS GOV'T

Kay Bales + A.B.